Presented by Mrs. W. P. Durfee
of Geneva, N.Y.

These notes have been taken incorrectly from my friend's lectures — I purchased the volume at a public auction. —

Washington
1814

Dr. Cutbush grad. in 1794
David Gretnman did not grad.

Notes

taken from

Doctor Adam Kuhn's

Lectures on —

Materia Medica

by

Robert Patterson

November 6th 1785

Orthography very incorrect

Lecture 1st November 3d 1786

Gentlemen,

A laudable curiosity hath in all ages inspired Men of letters with a desire of being acquainted with the origin and progress of the respective Sciences which they studied; therefore I shall attempt to give you a short sketch of the history of Medicine. The first discoveries in the science of Medicine or the art of healing were the effect of accident and observation, and may be said to have been in some measure coeval with Man. In Egypt we find it first practised as a science by Esculapius, and by his Priests afterwards in Greece. Hippocrates, who lived 700 years after, was a man of great learning, and the first who made any improvements in Physic and formed Theories, and is said to be the Father of Physic. Socrates brought this Science to great perfection in Greece, but some of his writings were very ridiculous. Galen explains the writings of Hippocrates he

wrote 600 volumes, his Sect swallowed up all former Theories he was the Tyrant of medicine. In the 7th century the Mahometans destroyed the Library at Alexandria. The Arabians discovered the Small Pox, from whence it was introduced into Europe. They add little to Medicine wholy neglecting Anatomy from their aversion to dead bodies.

In 1468 a taste for learning and the sciences appeared in Italy in 1460 the art of Printing was discovered by which the writings of the Antients were made public. at this time Chymistry was wholy in the hands of Quacks, till Paracelsus appeared who made great improvements therein. and condemned the Galenian System, but unfortunately for mankind he introduced a much worse in its stead, he neither professed nor adhered to any Theory. The discovery of the circulation of the Blood made little alteration in the practice of Physic. at length appeared the immortal Sydenham who was a great Physician, he introduced the simple

mode of practice and gave opium freely he first discovered that a different treatment was necessary in the different stages of the same disease. The Mechanic System next succeeded but was very absurd consequently exploded. it supposed the human frame a mere Machine and that every thing was affected by their Stricture and Laxum This was followed by Hoffman Stahl & Boerhave whose different Theories at this day divide the Physicians of Europe. The Stahlians attribute all diseases to plethora and may be consulted in diseases arising from that cause with advantage such as obstruction of the Menses &c. They recommended the use of Aloetics to reduce plethora by promoting the Hemorrhoidal discharges. From this short sketch of the history of Physic we learn that Systems are injurious as tending to prevent a right understanding & improvement of Physic in its different branches and that Theories are only to be admitted when founded upon facts.

Lecture 2nd 1785 Nov. 5th 1785

Various have been the opinions of Authors, with respect to the cause of diseases, and in order to discover their ingenuity, they have frequently embarrassed us, with their erroneous Theories, which do not tend to promote useful knowledge: a rational foundation is undoubtedly of the greatest importance in the Study thereof: Nichols of London & others, have imagined that diseases were excited by the Soul; Borrelli considered the body, as a mere Hydraulic Machine. We shall consider it as consisting of three parts, viz: the Solider Viva, or Sentient Principle, the Simple Fibre, and the Fluids, the first as possessed of Sensibility, and Irritability, the two latter, destitute of both. In general, Systems of Physic have considered diseases, as arising from too Lax, or too Rigid a state of the simple Fibres, this cannot be the case for the simple Fibres are void of irritability and sensibility. Huxham on Fevers accounts for the paleness of the Urine by supposing the Serum to be separated from the coagulable Lymph, and red Globules, but we are of opinion, that it arises from a

constriction of the Secretory Organs, for this plain reason, that when the Spasm is removed, the Urine assumes its natural colour. Some supposed that diseases arose from Acrimony, this we cannot consent to, as we know of but one kind of Acrimony, viz the Putrid; and from the operation of Medicines, we are convinced, that the taking of Medicines into the Stomach is not sufficient to change the state of the fluids, and therefore cannot be supposed capable of correcting Acrimony, an instance of which we have in the Scurvy which is only to be cured by a long course of vegetable diet, except Saline Substances which pass off by the Kidneys much too soon to effect any considerable alteration. Therefore the cause of diseases is found to be in the Solida Viva, or sentient principle, an instance of which we have in the case of the Locked Jaw, which is occationed only by the consent and sympathy of the Nervous system, and those remedies only can be relied upon for a cure that operate upon it. The Stomach is particularly to be regarded in giving Medicines, from its connection with the whole system by means of its nervous Fibres.

In wounds of the head, a vomiting of porraceus Bile is occasioned, by its connection with the Liver; sickness of the Stomach also by the same rule occasions palpitation of the heart. In Asthmatic patients those symptoms are excited by flatulence, and indigestion. There is also an evident connection between the Stomach, and Extremities, in cases of the Gout, which seizes the Stomach, is repelled to the extremeties, by the use of wine, or brandy taken into the Stomach; Besides the Gout seldom attacks the Stomach, unless there is a greater want of Tone, in that Organ. The connection of the Stomach, with the whole nervous system as well as the Capillary Vessels, is plain from this circumstance, that Vomiting, and Diarrheas, are suddenly occasioned by a constriction, or spasmodic affection, of the pores of the Skin, and that cold water taken into the Stomach stops Vomiting, and promotes perspiration, with more certainty than any other Medicines. The benefits arising from the exhibition of Emetics, in the beginning of Fevers, are not occasioned so much by the discharge of Bile, as by their

[illegible] clearing the [illegible]

The Materia Medica is that branch of science which treats of the various substances which have been used in Medicine and on the dietetic articles in

and opening the organs of perspiration. The Barks operates by its Tonic power, upon the Solida Viva and is not to be given, till the constriction is removed. As a farther evidence we observe that when Opium is given to remove Irritability, or to ease pain in the remotest parts of the body, its effects are immediately perceived, as soon as the Medicine is received into the Stomach, and cannot reasonably be supposed to have reached the seat of the disease by means of the circulation of the blood.—

Lecture 3d. Nov. 7 1785

Materia Medica contains all the substances used in medicine and diet, a proper regulation of which is found to be a matter of the greatest importance in the cure of diseases. The human body (we have clearly proved) as operated upon by Medicine, is divided into three parts, the Solida Viva, or moving Fibre, the Simple Fibre, and the Fluids. The substances employed in medicine, are divided into three heads, as acting upon the three different parts of the body. These

are again subdivided into Classes, the first of which is the Nutrientia, this is divided into Animal and Vegetable, all kinds of Vegetables are not fit substances for the nourishment of the human body, Hemlock tho a strong poison to Man, is good food for a Horse, and Ground Ivy, tho a mild and useful Herb, will if taken in considerable quantity kill a Horse, some kinds are naturally too acrimonious for food, but may, by proper preparation, be rendered sufficiently mild; an instance of this we have in the Indian Turnip, whose acrimony is taken away, by roasting, or a boiling, none but the mildest kind of vegitables are fit substances for nutrition. Tho Physiologists are agreed with respect to the cause of hunger, some supposed it to be caused by an Acid in the Stomach, but we find that after all the acid is discharged by an Emetic or Cathartic the Appetite continues. Others supposed it to arise from an attrition of its vessels or Fibrea, but this is improbable from its conic figure, and its inside being plentifully supplied with mucous. Therefore the real cause of hunger must proceed from its being empty

as it is never found to crave food in a healthy subject, till freed from the last Meal. It has been a matter of dispute among some, whether Vegitable, or Animal food was most agreable to the human body; some whole Nations have subsisted upon Vegitables, only, others upon Animal food only. The inha-
-bitants of some parts of Asia Lapland, and Greenland, live entirely upon Flesh, while a Nation in the Asiatic, Archipelago, live altogether upon shell Fish, but it evident, that the human body, is calculated for every kind of food, both from the structure and formation of the Teeth, and Intestines, it is not only furnished with the Dentes Molares, common to Granivorous Beasts, but with Incisores, common only to Carnivorous Animals, for the purpose of cutting flesh, such long Intestines would also be unnecessary, or perhaps prejudicial to those that live wholy upon Animal food, as the food being so much the longer in passing through them, too great a degree of putrid Fermentation might

be occasioned. In Animals that live altogether upon Vegetables, we find very long Intestines, necessary to assimilate their food, to their Juices. The Intestines of Carnivorous Animals, are found to be much shorter, their food being already of an Animal nature, very small changes are required, to assimilate their Juices. In the human body, we find the Intestines, neither so long as the one nor as short as the other. Warm Climates require a greater degree of Vegetable diet than Cold. Various condiments, enter into the composition of our food, the most common are Salt and Sugar, which both resist Putrefaction. Sugar affords a greater degree of nutriment than any of the substances of this class, and it is useful in Putrid Fevers, as being an Antiseptic. The Chyle, is produced from the food which is taken into the Stomach, from which all the different humours are again secreted, as the Bile, Saliva, Semen &c. Various have been the opinions respecting the manner in which digestion is performed, the Chymical Physicians, supposed it to be effected, by an active solvent power in the Stomach, whose operation, was somewhat like Aqua Fortis. The Mechanical Physicians, account for it merely upon Mechanical principles, and both systems are in

some degree right, but neither of them fully so; the means employed in digestion, are the Bile, Saliva, Gastric ~~fluid~~, and Pancreatic Juices all which added to Vegitable and Animal substances, Occation fermentation; the Saliva is also disposed to form concretions, which are sometimes found under the Tongue, and often on the Teeth, The changes which the food undergoes in digestion, are first the Glutinous, secondly the Chymous, and thirdly the putrid fermentation; the two first in the Stomach, the latter in the Intestines, some have supposed the Bile to be putrid, and that its usefulness in digestion is owing to the disolving power of its putrefacent particles, being mixed with the food, but this does not appear to be true, as it is not found to putrify or breed worms by long keeping, it is disolved by ~~the~~ water and Spirits, Four Parts of Bile, and one of Vinegar makes a sweet Liquor, which will not gragulate milk, Bile is a powerful bitter, and prevents too great a degree of fermentation which would occasion putrefaction, hence also the use of Hops in Beer, hence the use of Peruvian Bark, where too great a degree of Acid fermentation

~~perfects~~ prevails in the Stomach. The Pancreatic juice is of the same nature and properties as the Saliva.

Lecture 4th Nov. 9th 1785

Yesterday we attempted to establish the doctrine of digestion, being performed by fermentation in the Stomach, altho another opinion hath been held, that the Gastric fluid was capable of converting the foodients Chyle without fermentation; but this is not supported by reason or experiments. Some degree of fermentation is necessary to produce Glycerney. Vegetables are much longer digesting than Animal food, and afford nourishment in proportion to the Sugar & Oil they contain. Rye affords more nourishment than Wheat, being a sweeter grain, and produces the acetous fermentation in a greater degree, therefore more usefull in case of Costiveness; Costiveness arising from a rigidity of the Fibres, is best relieved by decrepent Vegetibles. In diseases arising from Indigestion, such as Flatulency, Vegetibles encrease the complaint; In robust patients, where an Inflamatory diathesis prevails, Vegetibles afford the best diet. For Hypochondriac cases, where flatulency is occasioned by too great a quantity of Acid in the Stomach, Animal food is the most proper; an evident

and almost infallible sign, of the weakness of the Stomach, is frequent Oily or Acid Eructations, which will burn in the fire. Bread and common Potatoes are the best Vegetables. I have known Children that lived upon Pap made of bread, continually afflicted with flatulencies and griping pains, owing to too great a degree of the Acetous fermentation, and relieved by the use of Biscuit, which by being baked hard and dry, without being fermented, was less disposed to produce those effects. Biscuit answers a good purpose in all cases where Acid abounds in the Stomach, as by its hardness and dryness a greater quantity of Saliva is mixed with it in mastication, which naturally tends to check, or prevent too great a degree of the Acetous fermentation. In case of Vomiting arising from Acidity, dry toasted bread will frequently set more agreably on the Stomach than any other food, and Toast and water the best drink. Mineral Acids of all kinds resist and restrain both the Vinous and Acetous fermentations, create appetite and no preference is to be given any one of them, but by Smith's experiments it appeared that the muriatic Acid or common Salt disolved in water were the greatest stimulants, and proper in case of flatulence arising from Indigestion. Vegetible diet

is undoubtedly the most proper in Inflamatory Fevers, Dysenteries Hemorrhages, and in every case when a Putrid or Inflamatory diathesis prevails. The cause of Dysentery has been erroniously ascribed to too free a use of Fruit; for all kinds of ripe fruit are found usefull in that disease, and the Water Mellon is the best diet as it encreases the secretions both by Stool and Urine and affords a mild anti-septic fluid. The yellow Fever in the West Indies was treated with success (by Dr. Hillary) with Vegetable Medicines; there have been cases of Seamen, after long Voyages, being afflicted with a Putrid disease, and after the most celebrated remedies, had been tried to no purpose, have been cured, by the use of Acid Punch, which the patient craved and desired to be indulged with once, as the last agreable drink and for which he swallowed a bowl full at a draught with sensible advantage. The German Soldiers in Putrid diseases make use of Vinegar and Cream mixed, which is almost the only remedy they rely upon. In diseases arising from corrupted Bile, ripe fruits, and Acid drinks are the best medecines, and most agreable to the Stomach. There are ~~[illegible]~~ some inconvenencies sometimes attending the use

In Cholera —

℞ Sal: Ammon: vol. ℥j.
Aq: Cammomi — ℥vj
Bl: Anis: gutt ij. M. —

This medicine changes the colour of the contents of the stomach by neutralizing acidity — it is also useful as a stimulus —

of fruit, as they may occasion Cholick, Diarrhoea, or Cholera Morbus, the first of these by generating a quantity of fixed Air; the best remedy for which is ℥i of the Vol.: C.: C Vol.: dissolved in ℥ij of water with the addition of a little Carminative Oil a Table spoonful of which may be given every hour, and in case of extreem pain an Anodyne may be added ~~and~~ or given every four hours, this operates by correcting the Acid, expelling the flatus, and answers every purpose of cure. The vulgar custom of eating Cheese with fruit, is very judicious, as Cheese being an Animal substance, is calculated to prevent the Acetous fermentation, by which Diarrhoeas are sometimes occationed. Diarrheas are not dangerous but often critical evacuations, if troublesome they may be checked by the use of a little Rhubarb, or Laudanum. When Cholera is occationed by the use of fruit, warm Tea or rather Chickenwater will be useful if there is any inclination to Vomit a dose of Laudanum will prevent it by removing the irritation.

Lecture 5th Nov 9th 1785

A Vegetable diet is almost the only remedy that we can rely upon, for the cure of the Scurvy, Physicians have been too apt to ascribe the cause of every eruption upon the skin which they could not otherwise account for, to a Scurvy or scorbutic humour; but the disease that I mean by that name is the sea Scurvy, It begins with Universal Lassitude, and weakness particularly in the back and knees, laborious respiration the lively colour of the face disappears, the glands and blood vessels of the eyes turn yellow, the Gums and Teeth are early affected with a burning and smarting sensation, the Teeth loose their ivory colour, turn black, and are elevated in their sockets, in case of a carious Tooth the caries is thereby immediately communicated to the Jaw which does not otherwise take place, the Gums swell, and on being touched black blood issues, Violent pains are felt in the joints, particularly the knees and Ankles, which is worst in the evening, and better in the morning, owing to perspiration being increased through the night which is the life of the patient in this disease, pain in the breast and difficulty of breathing are

fare signs, that the disease is approaching to a crisis, the skin frequently feels on the appearance of Goose flesh, and in those of smooth skins, small spots appear resembling flea bites blended together over the whole body. Scars that arise from wounds &c change their colour, become dark or livid, a very dangerous Tumour also appears, commonly upon the forearm or leg, most frequently the latter, in the begining a very small spot scarcely perceivable, tending to a dark or brown colour, and encreasing from day to day, after spreading over the integuments, it penetrates down into the muscular parts, turns black or livid, becomes hard accompanied with pain, and in which neither suppuration nor inflamation takes place, the feet and legs swell like the Dropsy, but is distinguished from it by the blackness of the skin, and the impression being much longer retained. it seldom ulcerates unless the skin be broke, and then blood is discovered in the bottom of the Ulcer, it is often seated in the spine of the Tibia, but is much worse when seated below the Ankle. We have hitherto been considering the external appearances, and now come to take notice of the phenomena it discovers, within the body; The fever, pain of the head, and dryness of the

Tongue, common in other putrid diseases do not take place here, the patient enjoys the exercise of his senses, and a good appetite, the pulse varies according as the disease advances, it is sometimes small quick and weak, so that 70 or 90 pulsations are felt in a minute, the patient is generally Costive, unless a Diarrhea or Dysentery takes place, the first is a salutary ~~[illegible]~~ discharge, the latter fatal, no alteration is observed in the state of Urine, the blood appears black and covered with a buff: Hemorrhages at the nose, Gums, and lungs are common, Violent palpitation of the heart or motion; fretfulness, fear, and sadness, oppress the spirits, Joy and hope revive them, in the last stage of the disease, a difficulty of breathing, and oppression of the precordia takes place, when in bed the patient breathes & speaks, well, but if exposed to the open air expires immediately, and often goes off without a sigh or a groan, so that it may be said they scarcely know what it is to die. The proximate cause of this disease must undoubtedly be a retention, and accumulation, of putrid humours gradually collected. The Scurvy is not a contagious disease, putrid

Fevers are not always so, as the causes are different the reason of which will be pointed out in a future Lecture; All the humours in our bodies tend to putrefaction, unless prevented by fresh supplies of nourishment, and carried off by the different excretions, therefore the cause of Scurvy, may be said to be in our very constitutions, and nothing wanting to produce or bring it into action, but Cold and rest, cold operates in this case by checking perspiration, hence the inhabitants of northern climates are more subject to this disease than those of southern, it is also farther evident that the cause of this disease, is a retention of putrid humours, for the inhabitants of southern Climates, who perspire freely, are not affected thereby, while those of more northern Countries, who live on the same diet are frequently seized therewith, perspiration being suppressed by cold, the humours are retained and the scurvy produced. The concurring causes are every thing that tends to generate or dispose the fluids to putrefaction, and prevent a free perspiration, Animal food of all kinds particularly

that which is rendered difficult to digest by Salt, cold air. 60 degrees of Farenheit is sufficient to produce Scurvy, when other causes concur.

Lecture 6th Nov 16 1785

It has been matter of dispute among Physicians, whether the cause of Scurvy, was to be attributed to the effects of Animal food, or to the effects of the Salt, and alledged that the inhabitants of Lapland, and some other Countries who live entirely upon Animal food without Salt are not affected with Scurvy, and that the Garrison of Quebeck in the war of 1761 who subsisted on Salted Animal food, were almost destroyed thereby, that the same Garrison the winter following, lived upon fresh Animal food, and were entirely free from it; but the reasons are not conclusive in favour of their opinion who ascribe the principal ~~fact~~ cause of Scurvy to the effects of Salt, for it is well known that the inhabitants of Lapland also use the milk of the Rein Deer, when made sour by long keeping, enclosed in skins, and buried in the Ground, or other warm place, and that Acids of all kinds especially those that partake

of the nature of Vegetables, are the greatest preservatives against this disease, and in the other case, that the Soldiers in Garrison at Quebeck in the first winter, not only lived upon salted Animal food, but were closely confined within small limits, and exposed to hard duty, that in the succeeding winter when living on fresh Animal food, they were neither exposed to hard duty, nor closely confined, but enjoyed every advantage of taking proper exercise, but I account for the different appearances only by supposing that Salt and flesh combined, are capable effects which would not appear from the use of either alone, flesh of all kinds tend to putrefaction, and Salt can only be prejudicial by rendering it more difficult to digest, we also see effects produced by a combination of different medicinal substances, which do not take place when either of them are used separately. Other causes which tend to produce this disease are salt Fish, and salt Butter the first is extremely difficult of digestion, the second being frequently rancid, tends to produce putrefaction, as also Cheese, that which is new being difficult to digest and that which is generally in a state of putrefaction. The best

preservatives against this disease are a Vegitable Diet, and exercise, the first by correcting the putrescent tendency of the fluids, the latter by promoting perspiration, when the disease becomes fixed, exercise is of little use, and we must depend wholy upon a Vegitable diet and the plentiful use of Acids, such as Lemons; mineral Acids are of no use in this case, the Peruvian Bark is found to be inadequate to the cure of this disease without a Vegitable diet and is then superfluous, an instance of this I remember a Soldier was brought to the Hospital of this City who laboured under the highest degree of Scurvy; a Vegitable diet was ordered, and his feet and legs washed with Vinegar. the only medicine that was given him was the Acid Elix.r Vitriol, to gratify the wishes of the patient who immediatly began to mend and was in a short time perfectly recovered, and it is well worthy of remark, that unlesse the patient begins to mend immediatly upon being put upon a proper regimen, there is no hopes of his recovery, and if Sailors, who have the Scurvy live a day or two after being

Landed they generally recover: amongs the Vegetibles for the Cure of this disease, are the various kinds of Cresses, and the best drinks are Lemonade & weak punch, they tend to resist putrefaction, promote the secretions, and afford some nourishment; Scorbutic Tumours are best dissipated by the use of Fomentations ~~and~~ of Lime & Vinegar, Vegetables are therefore the best preservatives against the Scurvy, and as they cannot alwas be had fresh, are found to answer the purpose very well when preserved; Capt Cook in his Voyage round the world laid in a large Quantity of Cabbages prepared with Salt, called by the Germans Sour Crout and found that by the plentiful use thereof with Vinegar, his Men were entirely preserved from the Scurvy, that in three years he lost but one Man, who died of a fever. Thus have I given you a History of this disease, and enumerated Symptoms & Causes, not more to make you acquainted with its nature, than to establish a principal I before laid down of the effects of Vegitables, and their importance in the Cure of diseases, Also that the fluids of our bodies may be primarily affected, and contain the seeds of

of some putrid disorders. In diseases where the Solidiers are affected, the attack is more sudden, but as in the former case when the humours are primarily affected, a total change must be brought about by the use of a Vegitable diet. Vegitables differ in respect to the Quantity of nourishment they contain, and agree better with our bodies in proportion as the Sacharine, and Oily particles, are more intimately blended together, hence the reason why the Farinaceous Vegitables, are best adapted to our use, the different kinds of nuts as the Walnut & Chestnut &c abound with Oil, are hard to digest, produce heart burn & flatulency. Of the use of drinks, & there offord a supply to our fluids, promote secretions and assist digestion. They also assist the passage of the food from the Stomach but if taken in very large quantity carry it off too soon, and may be said to prevent nutrition, by drinks all the humours in our bodies are kept in a proper state of fluidity, insensible perspiration promoted, & a useful mild fluid supplied to correct any tendency to putrefaction

Rennet Whey, Cream Tartar & Sugar

there are esteemed more healthy in proportion to the water they contain. Of thirst. The cause of thirst may be either first a deficiency of fluids, 2nd the passage of the Air through the mouth, 3d solid viscid or alkalescent food, or a total constriction of the fibres of secretory organs which takes place in fevers. Physicians differ in regard to the proper quantity of drink, some allow much, others little, for my part I generally allow plenty, taken in small quantities at a time, which by encreasing perspiration, removes the intense heat, and constriction that had occationed thirst. Tamerinds and other Acid Vegetables are here useful. Of particular drinks, in Inflamatory Fevers Acid drinks are proper, whether so in case of Topical Inflamation is doubtful, as it frequently encreases the Cough, I commonly order barley water, with Liquorice which is excellent; Acid drinks are proper in putrid fevers, dysentery & bilious Vomiting, but the most agreable and salutary drinks in such cases is Rennet Whey, Acidulated with Cream of Tartar & sweetened with Sugar, this is anti-septic, nourishing, & promotes the secretions and is almost the only medicine I use in the Measles

it prevents Pneumonic Inflamation, Diarrhoea, and other dangerous symptoms that frequently follow that disease; Acid drinks are not to be used in Nervous Fevers, especially the Vegitable Acids, as they tend to encrease the debility, even Nutral mixtures have been known to encrease the symptoms, but such as are moderately warm are highly proper, as Wine Whey, Mustard seed Whey &c. Acidulated drinks are improper in the decline of Intermitting Fevers, Centaury, and Camomile Tea are the most proper drinks in the hot Stage, and acids are to be used at no other time. Different have been the opinions of Physicians whither drink in Fevers should be hot or cold, in Topical inflamations, Cold drink no doubt ought to be avoided, but in Low Nervous and Remitting Fevers, it may be used in great plenty; the Italian Physicians make use of drink made cold by the addition of Ice with advantage, and is undoubtedly more proper than warm drink; In Nervous Fevers the drink should be given often whether the patient asks for it or not, In America it has become customary to drink Acid Punch, before and after dinner, and in hot weather, in large quantity at all times of day,

which is very hurtful, as it debilitates the Stomach, occasions indigestion, & flatulency, the effects of this pernicious practice are observed ~~to be~~ both in this Country, and in the West Indies; Gout in the Stomach of the young subject, and in the head of old age. Different have been the opinions respecting the use of drinks, in Hydropic Cases, some have thought that the plentiful use of drink, by promoting the secretions of Urine & perspiration, tended to remove the disease, but we are not certain that it would have any considerable effect, that way, and certain if it did not, it would be very hurtful, as by encreasing the quantity of the fluids, the disorder would be thereby increased, the thirst of which the patient complains is occasioned by a diminished secretion of Saliva, owing to a spasmodic contraction, of the fibres of the mouth, and fauces, and is best relieved by the use of Demulcents dissolved in ~~Wine~~ Wine, and held in the mouth. Of Condiments, These are certain substances, taken into and mixed with our food, to render it more palatable, as

Salt, Sugar, and Aromatic stimulants, the latter by their stimulus, are said to assist digestion expel flatulence, & prevent Acescency, but in Cold Countries, where much Animal food is used, they are improper, such food being sufficiently stimulating, hot stimulating food hath the same effect, with warm Aromatics, both tend to destroy the Tone of the Stomach, if used at all it ought to be in the decline of life, and mixed with Acescent food, The different kinds of Cresses, Radish, Horse Radish, & Mustard give taste to insipid aliment, stimulate the Stomach, and encrease the peristaltic motion, are powerful Diuretics, and Diaphoretics, and are used with our Animal food as Condiments ——

Lecture 7th.

Salt is one of the most useful and generally used Condiments, it is a fixed and least apt to spall, it is used both with our Animal, and Vegetible food, it is said to be antiseptic but this seems to be contradicted by observing that it is

often used with Vegetables, and that Carnivorous Animals, are poisoned thereby, where its antiseptic quality would be most wanting, while the Graminivorous seem fond of it, and the husbandmen often give it to their Cattle, with advantage, and here it cannot act by its antiseptic quality. Common Salt stimulates the Stomach, excites appetite and promotes the secretion of the Gastric Liquor, it renders Meat hard to digest, is useful to persons troubled with worms, and to Sheep troubled with the Rot, which is effectually cured thereby, it is particularly useful against the Tape Worm, which is often found difficult to dislodge by the most approved remedies, Dr. Rolin principal Physician to his Swedish Magesty, previous to the exhibition of any remedy for the Tape Worm, ordered his patient to live several days on meat only, and found that the operation of his Medicines, much more certain, this practice is confirmed by experience, and it is beside well known, that Salt kills Worms out of the body, immediately on coming into contact with them. Common Salt also found is useful in Hemorrhages from the Lungs, Spitting of Blood &c. in that case, I have ordered Eight Ounces of Blood, to be taken from the

Salt in ℥j dosi

No. 30

Arm, and exhibited the common Salt in doses of two drams every two hours, which removed the symptoms and the patient was perfectly cured, without any other means; it may be given dry or in Solution, and in as large quantities as the Stomach will bear, to be continued as long as the symptoms require or any apprehension of return remain, it is usual with me to give small doses of Glauber Salts first, gently to open the Bowells; and some-times to apply Blistering plasters to the upper parts of the Arm. Vinegar gives a grateful taste to our Aliment, Stimulates the Stomach and excites appetite, promotes the Aqueous fermentation, and is therefore, very useful with Animal food, and is often used with Vegetables. Sugar is the principal ingredient in Vegetable Aliment, and affords a pure and copious nour-ishment, it is frequently used as a Condiment, but cannot be used in so great quantity, or so long continued, as common Salt, as its taste soon palls on repetition, it is anti septic, and as a Vegetable substance, capable of all the effects of Acescent, vegetably with vegetable it encreases the quantity of nourishment, but I

believe does not correct their bad qualities,
or hinder fermentation, it ought therefore to be
used sparingly with Vegetables, and more freely
with Animal food, it is also useful in pre-
serving flesh, and some Vegetible ~~substances~~ substances
when mixed with Salt, Gammons thus prepar-
ed are more soluble, and easy to digest, than when
preserved by Salt only, it is prejudicial to
those whose Stomachs abound with Acid, and
useful where the humours incline to pu-
trefaccency, it has been accused of spoiling the
Teeth, but very unjustly, for Raisins are
more Glutinous, and yet whole Nations live
upon them without observing any such effect,
this mischief is more probably occasioned by
the use of Coffee & Tea, drank too hot, and
spirituous Liquors, it may also be ascribed
to two other causes, first the inconstancy of
the Climate, the sudden changes from heat
to Cold, which tends to produce Rheumatic
affections in the head, & other parts of the body,
which often effect the Teeth, Secondly by
Indigestion, Flatulency & other disorders of
the Stomach occasioning fœtid Breath, and

and this is most frequent among the fair Sex, hence it has been observed by Foreigners, that the Women in this Country, lose their Teeth sooner than they do in other Countries, Sugar is also accused of producing Worms, and for this reason, because persons who abound with Worms, feed themselves very sparingly on using plenty of Sugar, but this conclusion is not just, for the Sugar being disagreable disturbs the Worms, and they endeavour to fly from it, and by their motion occasion the sensations of which the patient complains, and by the irritation they give to the Nervous coats of the Stomach & Intestines often procure the most Violent Convulsions, Before the discovery and use of Sugar & Tea & Coffee when great quantities of Animal Food was consumed Inflammatory & Putrid diseases were much more frequent, and all the Nervous diseases are now more common, I think it a good exchange, as the Leprosy a most loathsome, and infectious disease, is not known among us, By the use of light food the faculties of the mind are improved, which formerly were blunted by heavy diet. The coarser Juices in the [illegible]

and most productive of the disorders consequent upon an active fermentation. The Vulgar notion that the Lime employed in refining Sugar rendered it unhealthy is erroneous, as not one particle of the Lime enters the composition of the Sugar, but only deprives it of its tendency to fermentation, therefore the finer the Sugar the better. The preservation of Vegetables with Sugar, is so ~~found~~ performed that it is intimately and everywhere introduced into the pores of the Vegetable substance so that preparations of this kind may be considered as entirely Sugar, except those of the acrid kind as Ginger, the same may be said of Vinegar, which is applied to insipid substances, or which by boiling or soaking become so, preparations of this kind may be considered as so many changes containing Vinegar, and may be employed to give flavour to our food, and as Antiseptics will go as far as Vinegar only, are hurtful to people troubled with flatulency, by generating the acid, but may be useful in diseases inclining to putrefaction.

Animal food differs from Vegetable in solubility and has been said by some, to require no assimilation, but only solution and mixture. this admits of doubt, for it is liable to occasion putrid diseases, Dysentery & Scurvy, and to be avoided by those who are subject to Hemorrhages and especially Children, and those who are employed in Study. Beef is easier to digest than Veal, Mutton than Lamb, in proportion to its greater Alkalescency, ~~[illegible]~~ the flesh of wild Animals easier than tame and particularly Venison, the more vicious the flesh the less soluble, the Turtle is the most Viscous of any kind of food, but its bad effects are generally obviated by the stimulants that may be used with them, Oysters & Fish are very viscous Fish more than flesh, the former particularly adapted to the use of Labourers, who by severe exercise avoid the bad consequences of an accumulation of its putrid Juices, Animal food is rendered more hard & less soluble by roasting or boiling, hence the custom of Pickling Meat that is like to putrify by par-boiling ~~after~~

Lecture 8th. Nov. 21st. 1825

We come next to consider Milk, which is an intermediate substance, between Animal and Vegetable food, possessing the good qualities of both, without the inconveniences of either: disputes have arisen with respect to secretion of Milk, some supposing it to be secreted from the blood, others from the Chyle, and by it appears at certain times, with respect to its secretion at a particular time; I think this is evidently owing to the connection ~~and~~ sympathy, there is between the Uterus & Breasts, which is not only observed in pregnant Woman, but in Obstructions or difficulty of Menstruation, in which case the Breasts swell and are painful, and this we account for by the pressure of the Uterus upon the Epigastric Arteries, which occasions a greater quantity of Blood to be carried to the Breasts. The secretion of Milk is encreased by suction, for we do not find any considerable quantity, till the Breasts have been drawn, hence the propriety of applying the Child to the Breast as soon after birth as is convenient, for the secretion of Milk is not only promoted, but Obstructions, Inflamations, or Abscesses are [illegible] Milk consists of three parts

first the oily, or the Cream 2d Coagulable part ~~consist~~ consisting like coagulable Lymph of the blood 3d Aq. Water in which there is a portion of Saline matter, some have supposed from its resemblance to Blood that it required no fermentation, but this is not the case as it is decomposed and coagulated by the Acetous fermentation, before it enters the blood it is not very liable to the Vinous fermentation, is more nourishing than Vegetable, & less stimulating than Animal food, and consequently the most suitable diet for Children, it is hurtful to those whose Stomachs abound with Acid, and to patients recovering from an Intermitting Fever. Cows Goats & Ewes milk are nearly the same, except that the latter contains more whey than the former, they are more decent than Asses Mare or Human Milk Human and Asses milk have been prefered to Cows in the cure of some diseases, Asses milk contains a great quantity of Whey little Butter or Cheese. Human Milk is not liable to be coagulated, a seperation of the whey from the Mucilaginous or coagulable part is not to be effected by Acids of any kind but by the heat of 96 degrees which is evident from its appearance when thrown

up from the Stomach of a Child in cases where the Stomach is too weak to bear Cows Milk, that of Asses may be substituted. It has been doubted whether the diseases of Nurses affect the Child, we find that they may be considerably indisposed and the Child not affected, even when the Nurses laboured under the Venereal complaint; neither are we certain, that Purgatives given to the Nurse take any effect on the Child, but violent passions have so great an effect as in some instances to excite Convulsions in the Child, passions also affect the digestion, so that every kind of Aliment in the Stomach is destroyed or rendered putrid, the Milk is therefore most probably secreted from the Chyle, and not from the Blood; as it partakes then so much of the nature of the foods and is so immediately affected by whatever disturbs digestion. Milk boiled is less Aliment or purgative, taken for a long time changes the estate of the fluids in the whole system. Butter milk and Whey are more cooling & laxative, than sweet milk and are particularly useful in Consumptions taken in large quantities, in Internal Ulcers of any kind Whey is one of the most useful and efficacious remedies, Milk is also useful in Inflamations & the Gout, the not always, where the Nature Patient has been accustomed to

a more stimulating diet; but in recent cases it is the most certain Cure when assisted by Abstinence from Venery & Wine; Milk particularly that of the Cow and Goat is very useful to prevent the bad effects of swallowing poisons, which it does by defending the Coats of the Stomach from the Irritation it produces, and by its oleous & mucilaginous quality involves the poisonous particles, and serves as a Vehicle to carry them out of the body, as the bad effects of poisons are sometimes known to appear a long time after they were taken into the Stomach, it would be proper for the patient to live solely upon Milk for a considerable time, and use a small quantity of Castor or sweet Oil frequently; Diarrhoeas & Dysenteries are frequently mitigated, if not cured by milk; It has been a secret in the Cure of Dysentery to boil two or three sheets of paper in Milk and give it for common drink; Mutton suet, Marsh Mallows, & Comfrey, have all been used when boiled in Milk, for the same purpose, they all afford a mucilaginous substance which sheaths the abraded Intestines, and supply their loss of mucous, Gum Arabic or Gum Tragacanth will either of them serve the same purpose. Great changes are produced in the State of the fluids

by the long continued use of milk Scrofulous, Scorbutic and Cancerous disorders, are palliated, and some of the most obstinate Venereal Cases, that had resisted repeated salivations, and other approved remedies, have been cured in a few weeks by the use of milk: therefore milk is justly esteemed one of the first substances in a Dietetic Regimen.

Lecture 9th 1785

For our last Lecture we treated of Milk, and concluded the general division of nutrientia; we shall now occupitulate some of the most important matters that have been related in the six preceding Lectures. We have observed from the nature of Animal & Vegetable food, that those who live entirely upon Vegetables, are weak, and affected with flatulency arising from the lor great a degree of Acidity; that those who live entirely upon Animal food, are subject to Violent Inflamatory and Putrid diseases, consequently that a mixture of Animal and Vegetable food, is to be prefered to either alone; We have observed that the Saliva, Gastric liquor & Pancreatic juice are nearly the same, and taken notice of the different Opinions respecting the manner in which digestion is performed

Viz first by a Solvent present in the Stomach, and 2nd by a Mechanical force which they supposed the Stomach possessed capable of grinding the food, & that their Opinions were founded upon experiments made on Animals, and not applicable to the Human body; but it is now, generally supposed to be produced by fermentation, which Opinion we shall adopt. This fermentation is of three kinds, the Acetic, the Vinous, and Putrid, the two first of which takes place in the Stomach, the latter in the Intestines, where a portion of the Bile, is mixed with it, to prevent too great a degree of Putridity, or putrid fermentation taking place, this it does by its bitterness, for all bitters resist putrefaction. We also took notice of the advantages, & disadvantages, of particular diets, that a Vegetable diet, was hurtful in weakness of the Stomach, Hysteric & Hypochondriac complaints, and proper for constitutions disposed to Inflamations, that Meat was difficult to digest, in proportion to the Solidity it contains, and easier in pro

Astringents —

proportion to the ~~[illegible]~~ Obstinacy. We next considered Condiments, and observed that they were more properly employed with Vegetables than Animal food, the latter being sufficiently stimulating, and that in warm Climates where the Inhabitants live chiefly on Vegetables there the warmer kinds of Condiments, particularly the Aromata, are found in the greatest plenty, that in Northern Climates, where more Animal food is used the Condiments are chiefly the different kinds of Cresses, from what we have said of the different kinds of food, we shall be able to deduce the principles necessary to direct us in prescribing a diet suitable to the different diseases, and circumstances of our patients. we come next to consider the different kinds of Medicines and shall begin with Astringents. Astringents are ~~[illegible]~~ substances that possess a power of emerging the cohesion of the fibres of our bodies, and are both Vegetable ~~[illegible]~~ and Mineral which is evident from tasting, as they contract or astringe the fibres of the Tongue & Palate, and turn all

preparations of Iron black, great caution is necessary in the use of Astringents, whether they act on the Solids or Fluids has been a subject of controversy, but I think it is evident that they operate on the Solids, and sufficiently proved by the sudden effects that we often discover which could not be produced in so short a time if carried throug the course of the Circulation, which must be the case, if they act on the fluids only, hence it appears to me plain, that Astringents, act principally upon the Stomach and Intestines, and that their effects are communicated to the whole body, through the medium of the Nerves, this opinion we adopt, but how it is performed must be left to future discoveries to determine, and we must content ourselves with only believing it so. I shall next give you some general direction with regard to the use of Astrin=gents internally. When nature or evacuations are suppressed

which thereby produce Hemorrhages, astringents are not to be used, till those evacuations are restored, neither are evacuations that have become habitual, to be suddenly stopped by the use of Astringents, but Bleeding, and other remedies, adapted to the circumstances, are first to be used, then gentle astringents given in small doses may be used, but in dangerous cases, the strongest & fossil astringents, are to be used, till the hemorrhage ceases, or the violent symptoms disappear; In Plethoric habits, Bleeding must precede the use of Astringents, least by the contraction of the fibres, the diameter of the Vessels be lessened, and the Blood accumulated. When Hemorrhages are occasioned by a relaxation of the solids, and a dissolved state of the fluids, Bleeding is to be avoided, and astringents given, this sometimes happens after Amputation of a limb, in this case, the Peruvian bark, and warm Claret, are the best remedies. Recent Hemorrhages, may be more safely stopped, by the use of Astringents, than those that have become habitual. If a Hemorrhage takes place from the Uterus, of a pregnant Woman, after the Sixth month She ought to be delivered immediately. The use of Astringents in the case of Hemoptoe, is doubtful, as they sometimes produce an accumulation, of Blood in the lungs, hence suppuration, and Phthisis are occasioned

Critical Hemorrhages, are not to be stopped, unless very Violent; great quantities of Blood may be lost, in some cases two Quarts, or more, without much Inconvenience. Astringents may be used externally, but are of no great use, for when only a small Vessel is wounded, a slight pressure, and Lint are sufficient, if a large Vessle is wounded, it must be taken up with needle & Ligature, Astringents are sometimes useful in cases of Ulcers, in weak and relaxed habits producing that degree of Inflammation which is necessary to the formation of good pus, this was not discovered till the Bark was found useful in the small pox and Gangrene. —

Lecture 10th

Astringent injections, have been employed by some Physicians, in Dropsical Cases, with a View to strengthen the Lymphatic system, but we believe this to be a useless and often dangerous practice, as Dropsies are often occasioned by an obstructed, or schirrous Liver, we therefore reject the use of Astringent injections, as it is altogether vain, to attempt to give strength to the Lymphatics, unless we could remove the Obstructions. In an Anasarca, Astringents and friction are the best remedies. Astringents have been

recommended in Diarrhea, and Dysentery, but we ought to consider that these diseases differ very much in their natures, and ~~[illegible]~~ consequently the method of Cure, must be different. The first often arises from a sudden suppression of perspiration, the second from Acrimony. In the Dysentery the Stools are for the most part small, slimy, accompanied with Tenesmus, and a Fever more or less intense, which is the most distinguishing symptom, Instead therefore of giving astringents, we should first either give an Emetic, or Cathartic, to clense the primæ Viæ, for this purpose, Ipecacuana, or Rhubarb, are ~~[illegible]~~ employed, the latter seems particularly adapted to Diarrhea, but if the Dysentery should still continue, after the morbid matter ~~[illegible]~~ is thrown out of the ~~[illegible]~~ Intestines by proper Evacuations, we conclude it is the consequence of a relaxation of the bowels, and gentle astringents combined with Rhubarb, or Ipecacuana, are then to be employed. Those that have had the Dysentery are very subject to relapse, in this case astringents are necessary as preventatives, and should be continued for a considerable time in small quantities, such as the Peruvian Bark. In Fluor Albus and Gonorrhea the Peruv.n Bark has been recommended but caution is here necessary, for in the inflamatory stage of Gonorrhea Bleeding & Cooling Laxatives

are necessary, but when the running continues from mere relaxation, astringents are necessary, but I believe the disease may be removed, in less time and with greater safety by other remedies. The Fluor Albus is a very obstinate disease, and frequently the cause of Barrenness, if it has continued long, it is not to be stopped by the use of astringents, but if the true cause be ascertained and proper remedies fail, and no symptoms of inflamation or swelling appear, the discharge still continuing after their use, then gentle Astringents may be employed: If it arise from a cancerous Tumour of the Uterus, the Cicuta or Hemlock, are esteemed the best remedies, but more of this when we come to treat of that disease. Astringents are useful to promote the natural evacuations, this appears at first paradoxical but considering that they are sometimes suppressed, or retained by relaxation, or want of Tone in the Vessels of the part, we shall easily see the propriety of Astringents and exercise to strengthen the parts.

Astringents have been used in cases of Gravel & Stone and generally mittigate, if not wholy remove the disease, Lithontriptics generally act as astringents.

Astringents are sometimes useful in inflamations, when the different causes of inflamation are taken into consideration, the reason of the practice will be

Obvious.

sufficiently obvious. In inflamation arising from plethory or great a rigidity of the fibres and impetus of the fluids, astringents are undoubtedly improper, but in inflamations arising from relaxation or want of tone sufficient to support and carry on the Circulation, and which in old patients, tends to gangrene, astringents by their Tonic power, are very useful. The particular substan= =ces of which astringents are composed, are either Fossil, or Vegetable, of the Fossils, there are Earthy, Saline and Mineral astringents, of the first are Bolés, Clays, and absorbent Earths, Clays are useful and not employed, Absorbents effervesce with acids, and may be dissolved by the acid they meet with in the Stomach; When Diarrhea happens in Children from an excess of acid, absorbents may be useful, but not as astringents, Absorbents are found to be septic, therefore improper in Dysentery's Calcined Hartshorn has been employed in decoctum Album, but is of little use, of the Saline astringents Alum is the principle, it is composed of the Vitriolic Acid and a particular kind of Earth, it is one of the most safe, and powerful, astringents, it being readily dissolved, acts quickly, and extends its action over the system, and the effects thereof appear much sooner than we could expect (in con= =sequence of the Circulation) in the part affected,

Allum is one of those astringents, that we can most conveniently apply in external Inflamations of the Eyes, Allum not only contracts the fibres, but diminishes the mobility, so that here it acts two ways, by correcting the Laxity of the fibres, and diminishing the impulse of the fluids, for this purpose it is generally joined with the white of an Egg and applied in the form of a Cure, but it must not be continued too long so as to occasion heat, it must be removed and the part washed with Cold water and renewed as often as occasion require. When inflamation of the Eyes arise from debility, general Bleeding is improper, and topical evacuations must be cautiously employed, Allum is also used for bracing Lax and flaccid Gums in Scorbutic habits, for which purpose the Vegetable astringents have very little effect. Allum is applyed with advantage to Inflamation of the Throat, Angina where there is a great relaxation and to the Nose in case of Hemorrhage, by dipping a Tent wet with a strong Vinegar into powdered Allum, and introducing it up the Nose. Allum may be exhibited in Uterine & other internal Hemorhages, and in the former, is the substance of all others that we can most depend upon, it is best

it is best given in conserve of Roses from 5 to 8 grains every half hour, it has been a custom to mix Allum with Sanguis Draconis, but is no addition to the medicine unless for the convenience of forming into pills, which must be done by melting the Sanguis Draconis and adding as much Allum as is sufficient to form it into a proper consistance for pills, Allum may be employed in all cases where astringents are necessary. In Diarrhea it has been but little used, but here it might not only act by bracing the Intestines, but as an Anti Septic, if given in small doses, Allum has been employed in Intermitting Fevers with success, given before the fit come on joined with Aromatics as Nutmegs. I have seen the paroxism intirely prevented thereby. Cinnamon is also sometimes joined with allum to prevent the nausea, and small quantities of Opium have been found to answer that purpose very well.

Lecture 11th

Of Mettallic Astringents

Copper is soluble in our fluids, combined with Muriatic

Acid, most astringent, with Alkalies most stimulant, and with Neutral Salts most simple, being in the last combination both purgative & Diuretic, useful in the Dropsy. Lac Veneris is recommended by Mr. Boyle, for stopping evacuations, and is esteemed anti-spasmodic, and useful in Rickets and Epilepsy, an instance of its good effects in the latter came under my notice in Edenburgh, one Duel aged 36 years was attacked suddenly (with previous sorness of the eyes) he would fall down and foam at the mouth, when he began to recover would fall asleep, he would have several different paroxysms at a time, then after an interval of about three weeks, be attacked in the same manner, 1 gr. of Cuprum Ammoniacum in conserve of Roses was given at bedtime, and increased to 5 grains, this was continued for two or three weeks every other evening, and no symptom of the disease remained, it has as yet preserved its reputation in the Cure of that disease, and altho the Epilepsy may be owing to a variety of causes, and require a difference of treatment, this remedy certainly deserves a trial, in so deplorable a case. Lac Veneris has

been approved to be Anodyne, and useful in Petechial Fevers with Subsultus Tendinum, but from the known properties of the substances of which it is compounded there is reason to suspect that this opinion is groundless. Blue Vitriol has been employed in the London Hospital for the cure of Intermittents; from half a grain to a grain has been given by way of Emetic in diseases of the Throat, but I apprehend a proper distinction has not been made between the Scarlatina Anginosa & the Scarlatina Maligna, in which latter case if Emetics are employed, to discharge putrid Humours from the Stomach, I think the Turbeth Mineral a much better Medicine. Filings of Copper have been employed for the cure of Hydrophobia, half a drachm sprinkled on bread & butter, but many remedies have obtained the character of specifics in that disease by being given when the Dog, from whom the wound was received, was not in reality affected with Canine Madness, and this I suppose to be the reason why Dr. Meads Medicine ~~gained~~ obtained such credit without merriting it. Copper hath been sometimes employed externally, and with advantage by stimulating ~~by stimulating~~ the Vessels, and exciting a degree of inflamation necessary for the production of [illegible] Will [illegible] an [illegible] a disease that

appeared some years ago in Scotland with Ulcerations in the Mouth, and Faces, on the Tongue, about the Anus, and in different parts of the body, resembling the Venereal disease, but distinguished by a difference in the sloughs of the Ulcers, by the different manner of its appearance, its want of infection from Carnal or Impure communications, and resembling the Yaws. Mercury was tried without success, but was readily Cured by a solution of Verdigris, this preparation of Copper deserves a trial in all cases of obstinate Ulcers, as well as the Mel or Ungt. Egyptiacum, preparations of Copper are sometimes used as Escharotics but to the Lips of the wound only, the less irritation you give to an Ulcer by probing or Medicine the better, the Mel Egyptiacum, has been found useful, by stimulating the Vessels, and promoting suppuration, where a gangrene was apprehended. Iron is frequently used in Medicine, it dissolves in most saline substances and in all kinds of Acids, Iron is purely Astringent without the stimulating qualities of Copper, or the deleterious effects of Lead, some have supposed that different effects were produced by different preparations of Iron; but this imaginary, as all the Chin[illegible] inclosure or convenience, it is often

Preparation of Steel combined with Magnesia
recommended by Dr. Kuhn.—

often in powder, Lemery's method is therefore useful, which is to let water stand an Inch above the surface of the filings of Iron, and digest, by this means, part of the Iron will be converted into a fine black powder, and more if continued, and the Vessel frequently agitated so as to occation a separation. Iron combined with the Muriatic Acid is the foundation of the Tinctures in the Shops viz the Tinctura Martis &c, and serves every purpose to which Iron may be applied in Medicine; the preparations of Iron are indicated in all cases of Laxity & debility Obstructions & flowness arising from that cause, but ought to be aware of too great & sudden constriction, which may be attended with bad consequences; therefore these Medicines should be exhibited in small quantities, and we should trust to length of time for a cure. Iron is employed in Hysteric cases as an Antispasmodic not during the Paroxism but in the intervals, to brace the System and prevent a return, except in cases of Obstructed Viscera. I frequently mix preparations of Steel with Magnesia and do affirm it one of

one of the best methods of exhibiting Iron, it is often made use of in Hypochondriac cases, but I think very improperly, as there is a very great difference between the nature and cause of the Hysteric & Hypochondriac disease, the first generally arising from a Laxity of the Solids and is purely Spasmodic, the latter depends upon a rigidity of the Solids, is a disease of the Habit, or temperement and generally occurs in the decline of life, but both are found sometimes in the same person. Preparations of Iron have been given in Intermitting Fevers, Mead and his followers held it as a rule, that Fever was an effort of nature, to throw off from the body some thing morbid & therefore thought it ought not to be suppressed, and even in Agues were very sparing in the use of the Bark, they used in the cure of Intermittents a very subtle Crocus of Iron, obtained in melting Antimony with Nitre, we shall hereafter find this act in the same manner as other Astringents, and even as the Peruvian Bark itself. Iron is particularly usefull in the Chlorosis, or Retention of the Menses

Sulphate of Iron - recommended in worm cases - 2 to 5 grains in Molasses -

in

and in general, usefull in relaxations of Fibres and Cachexies, Insupor in Inflamatory or fluxa diseases, Hemoptoes, Consumptions & Obstructions of the Viscera, and in Bilious & Nervous habits unless used in the manner of Mineral Waters, which may be prepared by adding 4 or 5 grains of Sal Martis to 2 Quarts of water, which may supply the place of the natural Mineral waters.

Lecture 12th

In my last lecture I forgot to mention the vermifuge quality of Iron which we shall now consider, Sal Martis is the most effectual remedy for destroying worms and I think superior to every other Medicine although its operation is not so speedy, it is much more certain, and is very strengthening to the Stomach, whereby an accumulation of that matter is prevented which generates those Vermin, I commonly exhibit it in powder from 2 grains to 5 at a dose in Melasses or Syrup to be continued for some time, and scarce ever knew it fail to answer the good purposes expected it is not only effectual in relieving the weakness of the Stomach but flatulency and other disorders concomitant

thereon I sometimes use it in Pills mixed with soap and Rhubarb. Of Lead Litharage and Oil form the Basis of sundry Plaisters, Lead unites with all the different Acids, for Medicinal purposes the Vegetable is commonly used and acts on it as well as the others, the preparations of Lead with this Acid in common use are the Sacharum Saturni, Acetum Lythargyrites and Cerusse from the Acetum Lythargyrites is prepared the Vegeto Mineral Water which is in cases of Topical Inflammation an excellent Medecine also Monsieurs Goulards Bougies which are usefull in removing Carnosities from the Urethra consequent upon the venereal disease, the inflammation occasioned by the application of Bougies may produce a constriction of the parts and by that means sometimes check a Gleet. The preparations of Lead employed too freely destroy the Mobility of the moving Fibre, therefore some caution is necessary in respect to its continuance the addition of French Brandy in the preparation of the Vegeto Mineral Water is therefore judicious as its sedative effects are thereby in some measure obviated, it is usefull in inflammations of the Eye, pain of the Ear where deafness is appre:
hended.

by compress wet therewith in contusions, scalds
Burns, Erisepelas, Scorbutic & Fistulous Sores and Ulcers
in Sprains and dislocations after Reduction and
Poultice prepared with Wheat-Bread and Aqua Vitæ
Min. is useful in Paronychia or Fellons if applied
early, in Hemorrhoids and Hernia to be applied
cold in Scrofulous tumors also it may be employed
in like manner with advantage. It is improper where
inflammation arises from debility or loss of mobility
here I have found cold Spirits or Brandy most useful
a late writer has prefered a Solution Sacharum
Saturni in good vinegar, Sacharum Saturni is employed
by some as a cosmetic. Dr. St Ives recommends it in
inflammations of the Eyes and Scherrous Tumors,
Poultices of Bread and Strong vinegar of Lead destroy
the Mobility and Irritability of the Parts and thereby
prevent the pain when too much employed in
Erisepelas ~~affections~~ produce mortification or bring
on Paralytic affections, Sacharum Saturni may
be used internally in Diarrhea and Dysenterys and
Gleets, a few ~~days~~ doses may be usefull but if
long continued its pernicious effects will appear
White Lead is employed in an Unguent, or burns
but is not to be long continued for the reasons

before mentioned, Lead causes the Colica Pictonum which terminates in a Palsy of the Extremities, it begins with pain in the Bowels, hardened faces, constriction of the Anus & Urinary passages, heaviness of sleep dimness of sight and dulness of hearing sickness Nausea & Vomiting the pain is fixed to a spot near the Navel, the Umbilical region is retracted towards the Spine the pain alternately remits and increases with Cold Sweats, no evacuations by Stool in the beginning there is no fever but increases as the disease advances with some thirst and continues for 12 Days or a fortnight, as the pain in the Extremities remits, it returns to the Bowels, and vice versa by degrees the pains change to Paralytic affections which are common to the Upper and sometimes affect the lower extremities that lead is the cause of this disorder is evident from its being common to Miners and Workers of Lead, to Potters who use Lead in Glazing their Ware to painters and Mixers of paint and to those who use Sphisticated Wines, which is done by mixing Sugar of Lead therewith a practice common to those who export Claret Wines to warm Climates to prevent their souring, Dr Tronchin says the Leaden Spouts

made use of to convey water through large Pipes occasion the Colica Pictonum, and that in Holland this disease was hardly known till the Inhabitants became rich and covered their Houses with Lead, which covering is nearly flat, that the leaves from the Trees (which are very numerous in the Streets) by lodging on the Roofs occasion Fermentation, which is again washed off by the heavy Rains and carried into the Reservoirs, where it is taken up and used by the Inhabitants sufficiently impregnated with this Mineral to produce the Colica Pictonum Dr. Thenside says that Cyder in some of the Counties of England has the same effects, from Lead being employed in their Mills, for more on the effects of Lead consult the last mentioned Author, who has wrote a Treatise on the Subject - as also Drs Sluxam Hellary & Tepat - the best preservatives for those that are employed in working among lead, and much used in some Countries is Hog Lard, spread on Brown Bread by way of Breakfast, the Oil here extends and imbibes the noxious particles of the Metal Oil held in the Mouth is also usefull and Castor Oil by way of Glyster, fat Broths are a usefull diet in this case.

Lecture 13th

Of Zinc. The Flowers of Zinc are sometimes applied to those inflammations which are in consequence of lying long in Bed with Chronic Complaints, and the Skin becomes abraded they have also been exhibited with success for the cure of Spasmodic and convulsive affections, an instance whereof came under my notice a Girl was thrown into the most violent Convulsions by a sudden fright, 4 Grains of the flowers of Zinc divided into 6 powders, was given each day, afterwards 12 Grains was divided into as many powders and given in the same manner, upon which the symptoms were entirely removed, Dr Gobeaces was the first who employed the flowers of Zinc for the Epilepsy in a Boy who was cured by taking one grain twice a day also in the case of a Man 50 years of Age, who in consequence of a sudden fit of Anger and vexation was seized with Epilepsy, took one grain every 2 hours the symptoms entirely disappeared in a short time without returning, many other cases have occured, and been cured some of them the most inveterate by the use of this remedy only it may be used in the Chin cough, Spasmus Cinicus and other convulsive disorders.

The Epilepsy arises from different causes some of which are beyond the reach of any Medicine Viz. a bad conformation of the Brain, Tumors, and Extravasation of Serum in the ventricles of the Brain and Ossification of the coats of the Arteries there these are undoubtedly incurable by Medicine but it often arises from causes without the Cranium such as too great a sensibility of the System in general and the concurrence of accidental Stimuli at the same time, which most frequently happens before Puberty, and often arises or is considerably influenced by the delicate constitution of the Mother, these are generally relieved by the Operations of Nature at that period and in these the Powers of Time are equal to any Medicine if Epileptic Fits continue after Puberty a cure is not to be expected at any future period.

Lecture 14th

Cold Water taken into the Stomach powerfully stimulates that Organ. determines the Fluids to the surface of the Body and promotes the secretions. Mineral Waters will have all these effects, beside what arises from the several substances with which they are connected, Mineral Waters impregnated with Iron or Copper answer better purposes in medicine

where their use is to be long continued in order to produce a considerable change in the whole system than any other method of exhibiting those Metals.

Of Vegetable Astringents these differ from Fossil in not being so quick in their Operation, which is confined to the prima Viæ, they are therefore inferior to the Fossil in violent Hemorhagies where sudden constriction is required, Vegetable Astringents are to be given in substance the late Dr Alston, observed that the Peruvian Bark remained unchanged in the Stomach for a long time, and as its operation is chiefly upon the Stomach and when given in substance are longer retained than when used in infusion or decoction, it is therefore evident its effects must be much more certain when given in that form, when costiveness is occasioned by the use of Astringents, such substances may be joined therewith as to prevent that symptom and not tend by their qualities to produce Lacity of the Bowels as Salts or Manna, but Rhubarb which to its Lacitive has also a Stomachic quality joined, and here is the most usefull. ... Cinquefoil, is a gentle astringent and may be used for constant drink where Medicines of this class are indicated.

Six Ounces of the Juice of the fresh herb has been said to cure the Fluor Albus.

Roses. are a weak Astringent of an agreeable odour and Taste, Tincture of Roses with Spirits of Vitriol make an excellent drink in Putrid Fevers. . . .

Tormentilla is a pure Astringent and has been employed for the cure of intermitting fevers ever since the time of Hippocrates, till the discovery of the Peruvian Bark, The Indians use a plant called Senecio for the same purpose. have a doubt whether the use of Astringents in Dysenteries and Diarrhoeas are as useful as has been generally supposed, in cases where danger of Abortion is apprehended a course of gentle Astringents ought to be entered upon immediately after conception, Solutions of gentle vegetable Astringents are best in Cold Water for these purposes. Madder of Rubia Tinctorum is a very gentle Astringent; it has been found to tincture the Bones of Animals that have been fed upon it and those of Young much sooner than Old Animals but the callus that is formed after a Fracture is not coloured neither are the Flesh, Nerves or Blood Vessels Madder has been used for the cure of Rickets, but this is generally trusted to Nature & the Cold Bath

it has also been employed for the cure of Jaundice, but as this depends for the most part on Biliary concretions in the Ducts it is best relieved by Emollients Emetics and Bathes. . . . . Bistort, is a simple and strong Astringent and has been recommended, for the Toothach as this disease depends much upon the state of the gum the Bistort may be of use as gentle astringents chewed in the Mouth, are found useful by strengthening & restoring the Tone of the Gums, and thereby preserving the Teeth. . . . . Asphodelus or Dock

The root of this plant has been recommended for the cure of the Itch macerated in Milk or Cream, and some known ringworms cured by the Expressed Juice, it is of service in obstinate Ulcers used internally in decoction in large quantities and continued for a long time externally the Ulcers are to be fomented therewith

Lecture 85th . . . . . .

Cup Moss is another of the vegetable astringents and has been recommended in the Chin cough, it is a gentle astringent almost tasteless and may be properly given to Children in that disease when they cannot be prevailed upon to take the Peruvian Bark, the Chin cough has been observed to be infectious, but like the small Pox and Measles has never been known

to affect the same person twice, a common Cattarrh has been mistaken for a Chin cough, and has therefore induced some people to believe that it attacked the same person more than once, it may easily be distinguished from Catarrh by the following symptoms, it is sometimes accompanied with Fever at other times not. The Patient is better and worse every other day the coughing is frequently so violent as to threaten immediate suffocation and is accompanied with a particular noise from which it obtained the name of the Hooping Cough, it generally continues till the Patient vomits a quantity of Phlegm which gives relief for the present but if the cough stops before the vomiting is excited it will return immediately after Dinner the coughing returns with violence and unless the Patient vomits is in danger of suffocation for which reason vomiting should be excited by tickling the throat with a Feather at that time unless the patient can reach a Table or something to hold by will fall down and if suffered to remain in that situation is in danger of being suffocated, for this reason Children in this disease aught to have some person

constantly to attend them to prevent such accidents — Those who die of this disease are generally carried off by suffocation, Consumption, Dropsy, or spitting of Blood. The Hooping cough, was first imported from Europe together with the small pox, and Measles, it is contagious, and if left to itself, generally continues about 12 Weeks. Vomits are proper, but should be given on the best days, with fomentation, after the use of vomits, Musk and Camphor may be given with advantage, and after the inflammation is entirely abated, Astringents such as the Peruvian Bark and Wild Hops may be used with propriety but if the Disease is not removed by the above course, a change of Air will generally effect a cure.

Pruna Sylvestris or common Sloe is a mild Astringent and usefull in Dysenteries after proper Evacuations.

Barberry is a mild and agreeable Astringent it makes a pleasent drink in Malignant Fevers accompanied with Billious diarrhea, which requires nearly the same treatment with Putrid Fevers

Terra Japonica or Japan Earth improperly so not being an Earth, but a vegetable substance the inspissated juice of the Palm Tree, it is a usefull

astringent and may be used with advantage in laxity of the Gums and Diarrhoea the dose is half a drachm

Sanguis Draconis has been esteemed a powerfull astringent, but must be taken in very small quantities or it will not dissolve in the Stomach therefore of little use and may be entirely left out of the Catalogue of medicinal substances.

Dr John Wort has been recommended for its astringent quality its oil is said effectually to prevent the blackness arising from Contusion....

Plantane is a weak astringent it is esteemed a powerfull remedy for the bite of a Rattle Snake and other venemous Animals, it should be used plentifully in decoction and the wound fomented therewith.

Lysimachia is used as an astringent in Dysenteries, but a distinction ought to be made between the Chronic and acute Dysentery, the Acute dysentery is attended with Fever and symptoms of putrefaction here Acidulated drinks, gentle Laxatives and at night Annodynes to remove pain and Tenesmus, and promote the cuticular discharge are proper in the Chronic dysentery gentle astringents are necessary and annodynes to be avoided.

Solomon Seal, is an acrid poisonous astringent viz the leaves Berries and Flowers the root is the only part used in Medicine boiled in Milk and drank at bed time is said to be usefull in Hemorrhoidal Swellings.

Sempervivum or House Leek is a gentle astringent of a mucilaginous quality & has been recommended in Dysenteries. Note in the Medical Transactions of Catahtarm of House Leek is recommended to take of Films from the Eyes.

Urtica, or Nettle is a gentle astringent and recommended, for spitting of Blood, is usefull externally, is a stimulus in Paralytic complaints.

Viscus Quercus or Mistletoe of the Oak is a gentle Astringent and has been recommended for the Epilepsy the dose from half a Dram to a dram and to be continued for a long time twice a day

Lecture 16th.

Uva Ursi, is recommended in calculous complaints and disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Dr De Hearlett is that it has been found a certain cure in cases of Purulency and also in Ulcers of the Urinary passages that in calculous cases it enables the patient to retain his Urine and obviates the Strangurious pains changes the appearance of the Urine when it

was bloody Alkaline and purulent, may so strongly alkaline as to effervesce with acids, it restored the urine to its healthy appearance, with a natural sediment. the dose is half a ~~the~~ drachm in powder 3 times a day, it has been observed that although the symptoms are relieved by the use of the Uva Ursi yet the stone is not dissolved as is evident from examining with a Catheter, that those who were relieved had a return of the Symptoms after the use of the Medicine had been neglected for some time that the same relief was afforded again to the number of five or six times. A Boy was sent to the Hospital and took three times a day 3ss of Uva Ursi in powder and an anodyne at night was soon dismissed but the disorder returned and he was sent again and soon got better so that he went home thereon time and by omitting his Medicine the disease again returned and he was again sent to the hospital and cured, injections of Linseed oil was also made use of at the same time that Anodynes and Oily injections were sometimes used to moderate the violence of the pain. I have made three experiments with the Uva Ursi the first was upon a Child, but it did not answer my expectations, for I was

for I was obliged to have recourse to Lithotomy before I could complete the cure. The second was a Man he spend great care in the Hocus but omitting his medicine his pain returned which soon vanished again after taking another dose of the Medicine and in this manner he lived a number of Years but was not cured notwithstanding he took so much. The third was a young man who instead of finding his pain mitigated found it very much increased. The pain arising from Calculus complaints is often owing to a depraved state of the Urine, and not to the stimulus excited by the Stone, in these cases only is any benefit to be expected from the Uva Ursi.

Pomgranate & Oak Bark are simple and strong Astringents, usefull in procidentia Ani and to be used cold they are also usefull in gargles for a relaxation of the Uvula.

Simarouba Cortex, is used in Dysenteries dose is a half a drachm in Powder its acts as a sudorific by determining the fluids to the surface which is the only rational method of curing the Chronic Dysentery. Galls, are excrescences arising out of Trees, from the puncture of certain Insects, they are a powerfull Astringent remarkable for.

for giving out their virtues in solution, and therefore useful in external fomentations they are also said to be particularly useful in Uterine Hemorhagies dose from ℥ss to ℥ii of other substances sometimes used as astringents Mineral Acids are employed with safety and advantage in Hemorhagies but those that are accompanied with fever are best relieved with fixed astringents as Allum

Austere Wines red wines particularly act as astringents and form the best acidulated and acetic drinks in Dysenteries and putrid Fevers Heating austere wines increase their astringency and destroy their tendency to the acetic fermentation. Bitters sometimes act as astringents by their stimulus given to the system. Sedatives act as astringents when combined with acids. Balsamics are used as astringents in the cure of Gleets, and are often useful, but I think their action similar to cantharides which operate on the urinary passages excite inflammation, thereby produce constriction of the parts and check the discharges

Exsiccants are sometimes employed as astringents to dry up too great secretions of the Skin in particular parts, of this class Oatmeal deserves the preference acting neither as an astringent

nor repellent but as an absorbent, in an Erisipelas which is an affection of the Reta mucosum Repellents are dangerous especially if it attacks the Head and face the only external applications that are proper are such as absorb the moisture Oat meal on a dry cloth answers the purpose fully

Lecture 17th

Of Hemorhagy, this is the evacuation of pure blood from the Human Body and is either active or passive, the latter is when the vessels are broken out or lacerated and comes under the notice of the surgeon the former is when hemorhage is occasioned by the increased force and impetus of the Blood and may may be subdivided into ordinary and extraordinary when Blood is discharged from the internal angle of the Eye or from the tips of the fingers which however rarely occurs the active hemorhagy may be again divided into natural and preternatural, the Natural Hemorhage occurs in females, when their menstrual discharges are regular, and preternatural when they are excessive occasioned by a morbid affection of the parts and deserve the study of every Physician persons of sanguine temperaments, clear skin soft lax habit

full turgid vessels, red or yellow hair are subject to hemorhagies of the lungs, consumptions &c
Hemorhagies may be occasioned by indolence inactivety and high living, and prevail most at particular seasons as the vernal and Autumnal Equinoxes, but do happen at every period of life in one part or other particular persons are subject to Hemorhagies at particular times hence Boys are more subject to Hemorhage at the nose than girls and Men more subject to Hemoptoe than women this seldom happens before eighteen years of age or later than thirty five, in more advanced age it sometimes happens from obstructed piles. Women are more subject to Hematetis or vomiting of blood than Men which commonly arises from suppression of the Menses or pregnancy and in more advanced life from a total stoppage which then takes place the discharge of Blood from the hemorhoidal vessels generally happens to persons advanced in life when the vigour is declining and the venous plethora prevails, Bloody urine is the least frequent of any kind of hemorhage seldom happening to men or Women before 60 years of age.

The Symptoms of Hemorrhage are a sense of fulness diminution of the excretions, Lassitude coldness of the Extremities pain in the loins dimness of the sight paleness of the countenance as the tension and fulness increase the Hemorrhage breaks out and so frequently periodical viz Diurnal menstrual and sometimes annual the antecedent causes are first violent passions and affections of the Mind secondly partial Plethora, this precedes almost with every hemorrhage and is increased by general plethora. The Causes of plethora may be an increased quantity of nourishment while the excretions are the same 2d Animal food taken in larger quantities than can be carried by the secretory and excretory vessels, hence an accumulation of humours and hence the Equilibrium between the ingesta & Excreta is destroyed Plethora so occasioned by the quality as well as quantity of the food, Animal food disposes to plethora more than vegitable, want of exercise, Most cold Air by occasioning a suppression of perspiration produces plethora, other causes are neglect of bleeding and suppression of the Hemorhoidal

swellings, in those that have been accustomed thereto, so also by the loss of a Limb the Blood which used to be spent upon that is not now necessary while the assimulating powers remain the same. The causes of partial plethora, are an unequal distribution of the fluids by the laws of the animal Oeconomy a proportion of Blood is distributed to every part of the Body, this proportion is different at different at different times, before Puberty the Blood is carried in greater proportion to the Head than the other parts, hence Bleeding at the Nose, but as the growth of the Body increases the vessels of the Head increase in strength and resist the impetus of the Blood, after this the lungs from their formation and structure being less able to resist than any other part become the seat of Plethora hence the frequent Hemoptoes, in advanced life the strength & density of the arteries throughout the System overcome that of the veins and a venous plethora ensues hence frequency of the Bleeding piles at this period an ill conformation of the Thorax may occasion hemorhage of the Lungs, by compression, a sedentary life a lax and debilitated state of the System tend to produce piles the impurities of the Blood being too great for the resistance of the vessels local or partial stimulants

an often the cause of Hemorhage such as Calculus concretions in the Bladder and urinary passages hardness of Faces in the rectum which determines the Blood in greater quantity and force to that Organ, it is also occasioned by a partial adhesion of the placenta after child Birth, By Cathartics and diuretics particularly Aloes Cantharides and Turpentine which excite Hemorhages from the Uterus and Abortion not by their Specific virtue but by their Stimulus, Loud and long speaking, riding and violent exercise of any particular part, tend to excite Hemorhages, by determining more Blood and with greater force to the parts hence Women who cohabit too frequently with Men are subject to Bloody Urine Violent Emetics sometimes excite hemorhagy as well as a suppression of Customary Evacuations, drying up Issues, Cutaneous eruptions and checking profuse sweats too suddenly, these change and prevent the necessary Equilibrium of the Fluids nature attempting to restore this excites Hemorhage to discharge the superfluous quantity that is accumulated in the parts least capable of resistance whatever obstructs the return of the venous ~~Pathway~~ Blood to the heart, tends to produce Hemorhage as Obstructions of the Viscera, liver, Spleen &c as also Spasmodic constriction of the Extremities

Lecture 16th

Told you in my last lecture that Spasmodic constrictions are among the occasional causes of Hemorrhage, this spasm is occasioned by Cold and Moisture, and is evident by the dryness and paleness of the Skin, and a particular indisposition of the Stomach, by distressing affections of the Mind, as Terror &c, Habits also excite Hemorhage but how the operate is to me a secret neither have I met with any satisfactory solution of this Enigma. The Proximate cause of Hemorhages, is the rupture and anastamosing of Blood vessels, and an increased acrimony of the Blood. The cure of Hemorhages must have some reference to the remote causes of the disease, if it arise from Calculus concretions in the urinary passages the expulsion of the Calculus must be attempted, if spitting of Blood arise from suppressed evacuations the determination of the Fluids must be restored to their proper Channels. The cure of Hemorrhagies may be reduced to four general Heads first diminishing the action of the Heart and Arteries here the antiphlogistic regimen Bleeding and Cold Air are to be used, second diverting the impetus of the Blood from the diseased part this is to be effected by Diaphoretics combined with Opium, by Cold Water with Acids, wheat thought it

cannot be used with propriety in vomiting of Blood, yet may be given in the form of Glyster with advantage, by Blisters, dry cupping, Friction &c. Thirdly..... producing a contraction of the Ruptured vessels. this is to be effected by topical Astringents, and Fourthly preventing a return, this last is to be attempted by vegetable Astringents in Cases of instability Opium is to be joined, Costiveness to be avoided by Emollient Glysters; Externally topical applications are usefull Clothes dipped in Cold vinegar and Water are to be applyed to the neck and genital parts in Hemorrhage from the nose, Cold infusions of Oak Bark may be injected into the Uterus in Hemorrhages from that Organ and be externally applyed to the Bleeding Peles. To prevent a return of Hemorrhage the weaker Astringents are to be used such as the watery infusion of the peruvian Bark, or what I think better the Elixir of vitriol, in an infusion of Roses continued for a considerable time. We come next to treat of.- Emollients Water, Oil, and Mucilage are the only proper Emollients the warm Bath is powerfully Antispasmodic, and long enough continued may be Hemolient it is more necessary in warm Climates than Cold it is used by submerging the

the whole Body, or by fomentation and vapour, they operate by their heat and moisture, water applied to the Skin dissolves the Mucous, opens the pores, promotes perspiration, removes acrimony which may be collected by copious sweating, this it does independent of heat, by heat its relaxing qualities are increased it relaxes and softens the rough Skin and may be imbibed in considerable quantity by the inhaling vessels, it operates by diluting and attenuating the circulating humours in Fevers accompanied with intense thirst and where Liquids are sometimes swallowed with difficulty, the warm Bath has been found very useful by way of Rideluvia the heat necessary in the warm Bath is from 90 to 112 degrees of Farenheit less would be of no use, and greater of bad Consequence by rarifying the Fluids and stimulating the Solids.

Lecture 10th

We go on to consider the properties and effects of the warm Bath, it is useful in removing constrictions and detergeing the cuticle of any acrimony that may be lodged upon it or collections of Putrid or impure Humours under it by its relaxing and stimulating qualities insensible perspiration is promoted and the Fluids determined to the surface, hence of great

service in Diarrhoea and Dysenteries arising from obstructed perspiration, where a greater quantities of impure Humours are accumulated in the Body than can be carried off by the excretories, which is the case in severey the warm Bath by increasing the cutaneous discharge removes the disease but it is to be observed that it renders the Body susceptible of cold, and is most safely employed in warm Climates. By its relaxing qualaties Phlegmonous and other topical inflammations are removed except in the case of Erysipelas in which a sharp acrid serum is discharged through the pores of the Skin, which renders moist applications useless or improper and is best relieved by Abrosx bents. by its stimulating qualaties the Blood is determined with greater force to the part to which it is applied and is thereby usefull in Paralytic affections, by relaxing the Superficies it effects are communicated to the whole system by removing the dryness, and rigidity, and inviting a greater influx of the nervous fluid particularly to those parts which have the most immediate connection with the Skin, as the Stomach Kidneys and other viscera which have a remarkable sympathy with the Skin as a proof of this it is observed that when calculous concretions are retained

in the Urinary passages by spasmodic constriction the symptoms and cause are removed by the use of the warm Bath Dr White of Edenburgh has wrote an excellent treatise on nervous diseases, in which the effects of the warm Bath are fully considered and its good effects in Hysteria & Hypocondriac complaints particularly pointed out Pediluvia remove spasms dispose the patient to sleep and is useful in Febrile affections of the Brain and Delirium, Stubborn Tendiness and coldness of the Extremities arising from that cause it is applied with advantage to the surface where the spasm is the greatest, it is not to be used in inflammatory fevers where spasm is only symptomatic but in nervous fevers and others arising from debility, and in those fevers common to child Bed Women when accompanied with nervous symptoms, as Vines Sardonicus &c it is a most sovereign remedy in cases of restlessness when Opium fails the warm Bath generally succeeds it is applied to the lower extremities with most advantage and convenience when the patient cannot be taken out of Bed the Bath may be used by wringing flannels out of boiling water and repeat them as often as they become cool and continue

them as long as the symptoms require or the patient can bear them previously laying a double Blanket under the patient to prevent wetting the bed Linnen and to keep the patient closely covered.

The warm Bath is also used in the small Pox with design to invite the Eruption to the extremities and save the face, but it must not be long continued or the pulse will be increased, neither should the face be held over the steam it is usefull in obstructions of the Menses and bleeding piles, by the water thus absorbed the lymphatics are cleansed and acrimony removed hence its use in scirrhous as a proof of this we observe that many instances of persons being nourished by baths made of Broth and more especially in cases of great rigidity. Sailors also who are like to perish for want of water by throwing themselves into the Sea and an evident increase of urine. This discovery being of great public utility induced the great Doctor Franklin to write a treatise on bathing &c and in this view the warm bath may be used in fevers accompanied with intense thirst. A person recovering from a malignant fever was seized with a violent pain of the head with coldness of the extremities and found no relief from the most approved remedies

but was cured by the use of Bay Salt reduced to an impalpable powder, quilted into a piece of Cloth and applied to the soles of the Feet moistened with vinegar and kept constantly on for some days. I knew a Physician who was violently affected with pain in her head, giddiness and coldness of the Extremities without any previous indisposition and after he had done all in his power he went to Scotland, & applied to his old Master Dr Cullen, but found no relief from the most approved remedies from thence he went to England, and employed the most Eminent Physicians but unfortunately still found no relief he then returned home to exercise patience in hopes that his disorder would in time come to a crisis and on his way home he happily fell in company with one of his fellow Students who advised him to make use of the above remedy which he did and was cured in three or four days. Common Salt is one of the most powerful Stimulants to the animal Fibre Emollients by relaxing the Solids introduce moisture the Radix Althæ forms an excellent drink when one ounce of the Root is boiled in a pound of Water, in griping pains and where an inflammation of the Bowels are apprehended it is also useful in Strangurias in tickling ~~and~~ dry Coughs defending the parts from the effects of Acrimony Linseed is nearly the same in

virtue and to be used for the same purposes.

Lecture 20th.

The next class of Medicines to be considered in the stimulants
these are such substances as excite the action of the moving
fibres in a living animal Body on the dead Body
they have no operation. Stimulants with respect to
their operation are of 2 kinds first those that act indirectly
as acting on the Organs of Sense by means whereof
perception is excited in the Encephalon, which deter-
mines the nervous power to flow more copiously to
the whole or a part of the System, Second those that act
direct being supposed to act directly on the moving
Fibres # The human species have been found to have
more Brain than other Animals but not more nerves
the Brain is not to be considered as merely the Origin
of the Nerves, but the seat of the mind Also, and that
the nervous energy is not entirely derived from the
Brain but is in part generated through the whole
Body I think there is a greater connection between
the nervous and Vascular Systems than hath been
generally Imagined, that different nerves anasto-
mose and intermix, that Ganglions are formed
by these communications mutually giving and

This distinction is ambiguous & not erroneous.

receiving fibres from each other, and are well adapted to the purpose of generating and increasing the nervous power, and are of a serpentine form in the Extremities these are the discoveries of Experiments of the late Doctor Monro on the Nerves. Stimulants are indicated where the Blood is suddenly exhausted as in fainting or in gangrene arising from a diminished action of the heart and Arteries in Intermitting and nervous Fevers, in palsy owing to want of energy in the nervous power, in the Severe Apoplexy Stimulants may be used externally in the distant parts by way of revulsion but Evacuations by stool are better, in Headach with coldness of the extremities when seated without the Cranium Blisters are usefull, in flatulency Acrimony and Spasmodic Affections of the Stomach. of Carminative Stimulants, Balm its virtues are inconsiderable Lavender may be used with advantage in diseases attended with languor an debility. Marjoram is usefull in flatulent asthma without Fever it is antispasmodic and promotes expectoration the virtues of Marjoram, Lavender, Origanum, Rosmarinus depend on an essential oil, are apt to inflame and irritate the Stomach

Hyssop & Pennyroyal expel flatulency and remove obstructions of the Menses from Spasmodic Constriction. Pulegium applied in form of a cataplasm is said to be effectual in discussing Ecchymoses the part being first softened with warm water: but any other Aromatic will answer the same purpose. It has been considered as a powerfull pectoral but should never be given in complaints of the Breast that are attended with Fever. It is a powerfull antispasmodic and has answered extremely well in the Chin cough when applied externally to the Stomach. The Emmenagogue effects of Pulegium are little to be depended upon unless in those menstrual Obstructions which are accompanied with spasmodic affections of the Stomach and Intestines in these cases I have observed good effects produced by Tea made of it. It may also have Elexipharmic Virtues. . . . . .

Mint. Mint water is useful in vomiting hiccup and other disorders arising from flatulency and agrees in virtue with the pennyroyal.

The Mentha Piperitis is the most subtil and penetrating stimulant of the whole class. It is very active quickly diffusing its effects over the whole system. It proves antispasmodic over the whole system

as well as in the stomach and may be given in inflammatory cases without the least fear of increasing the inflammation Pulegium growing in a dry soil approaches nearest its virtues, Mentha Piperitis also promotes menstruation when obstructed by spasmodic constrictions.

Sage, possesses an astringent virtue its continued use prevents abortions although habitual but is not to be used where there are any symptoms of Inflammation, the long continued use of Sage has been found to produce a stiffness of the Eye the Palpebra not moving on the Ball of the Eye it also subjects it to inflammation and suffusion. Annis, Caraway Fennel, Cummin Seeds are carminative & expel flatulency relieve headach, Cholic and other Disorders arising from that cause, and are more fit for the griping pains of Children than the Anodynes and Spirits frequently employed on those occasions

Daucus Sylvestris

or Wild Carrot the seed hath been long used and much recommended as a Lithontriptic but is not found to possess any such virtue and therefore the relief that is sometimes experienced by its use in

cauloos complaints proceed from its antispasmodic quality Siliquosae of these the mustard & horse Radish are the principal, these are usefull stimulants in the scurvey they excite urine & perspiration and correct & correct the bad tendency of the Fluids mustard unbruised may be given in the quantity of two or three table spoonfulls in a day as a laxative, in powder it proves Emetic in a dose ℥ss to ℥j and may be usefull where Phlegm abounds, and its action is not desired to extend any farther than the Stomach, Mustard whey is an excellent drink in the last stage of a nervous Fever. Mustard is implayed in Sinapisms by way of revulsion which proves a stronger stimulant than Blisters. Blisters are most usefull in cases of inflammation acting as antispasmodics Horse Raddish in Beer is usefull in Hydropic cases especially when owing to debility. It is diuretic and sudorific and calculated to prevent an greater accumulation of the fluids in the Cellarlar Similar a Syrup of Horse Raddish is usefull: of like virtue is garlick, Leeks, and Onions particularly the Garlick which should be swallowed whole in the morning, Onions boiled yield a fine mucilage

Of Coniferæ, the Fir, Juniper, and Pine; possess that acrimony which is called Turpentine. They differ only in their odour, the tops of pine have been employed in diet drinks, and should be of one year growth only, they are good in Scurvey and in obstruction of perspiration which produces cutaneous eruptions, and when combined with preparations of Ammonia are the best remedies for those diseases, for some perspiration Quakers use sometimes used Juniper the wood and Berries, are useful also in a pituitous Asthma and the infusion in Nephritic complaints, the Oil is used in forming pills with diuretic Medicines as connecting in the same intention. Balsams are oily, Resinous, and Odoriferous Bodies and are either native or artificial the native are again divided into the liquid and dry and partake of the nature of Turpentine the Balsams have manifestly the power of stimulating the intestines, whether used by injection into the bowels or swallowed by the mouth hence the Peruvian Balsam has been recommended in Cholica Pictonum. Bal. of Capaiva has been supposed to possess an astringent quality and has been often prescribed for Gleet Fluor Albus &c but does not appear to possess any such property

but in large doses stimulates the intestines and proves laxative, and may be used for that purpose in Glysters it communicates a violet odour to the urine the benefits experienced from the use of Balsam Copaiva in Gleet, arise from its stimulating quality thereby producing a degree of inflammation and constriction of the Vessels which seek the discharge for this purpose Cantharides would be equally good if it were not so uncertain in its operation. Medicated injections, Bougies, and sometimes riding long journeys are used for the same purpose and with the same success, the latter when the discharge is owing to debility of such remedies therefore that operate in this way Balsam Copaiva is perhaps the best, being determined to the urinary passages it is used in Fluor Albus its irritation being communicated to the titillous its stimulating qualities forbids its use in cases of inflammation or Fever Balsam Peruu has been used for the Cholica pictonum in doses of 30 or 40 drops and has been said to cure the palsy consequent upon that disease it has been recommended in Consumptions, Coughs and other Disorders of the Breast, but its effects are to be doubted, as they stimulates the action of the heart and Arteries

is increased it is useful in a pituitous Asthma not
from any pectoral quality, but by its stimulus being
Diaphoretic and Diuretic Balsam Tolu, is
possessed of the qualities and Medicinal qualities of
Capaiva, Terpentine has been used with advantage
in Sciatic complaints, in Habitual Costiveness proceeding
to flatulency and spasms of the Abdomen, in Glysters
for ulcers of the intestines when within three
reach and in fomentation for the Piles or Blind
piles. Gum Guaiacum has been used for Arthritic
and Rheumatic complaints it is useful in
propelling the Gout to the Extremities and in the
Chronic Rheumatism when destitute of Fever
and when joined to Tartar Emetic and given in
powder. Drachms of Guaiacum dissolved in ℥ij
of water with the addition of a sufficient quantity
of Tartar Emetic answers Equally well. seldom
failed to afford relief. Myrrh is a substance flowing
from a Tree and is collected by insects in large quantities,
Stimulates the Stomach externally it is used for the
cleansing of Ulcers and used likewise in gangrene
we are yet at a loss for its virtues but it possesses
a no Emmenagogue property. Filix Dich has been
meaned pictoral particularly the flowers, the

virtues that have been ascribed to it are more Hypothetically than real 15 or 20 Grains at a dose are necessary to produce any effects Lignum Guaiacum has been employed in the cure of venereal complaints, but is unpalatable when joined with other substances in the sweating process but contributes little to the cure, as warm water is found to answer equally well, Sassafras, has been used for the same purpose as Guaiacum, it is but used in infusion and maybe employed with advantage in bilious fever Albus, and paleness of the Skin Sarsaparilla has been employed for the like purpose, and enters the composition of the Lisbon diet Drink, which I have known to cure in every stage in useful in chronic venereal Complaints after salivation in decoction but is not equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink which I have known to cure in every stage of the venereal disease Cortex Mezerion is nearly equal to Sarsaparilla, and in particular has been found very useful in removing venereal Exostoses it is best joined with Equisic in Pills and continued for 2 or three weeks The venereal disease has been cured by the Indians without the use of Mercury by certain Herbs which are found in plenty in this country. Contrayerva has been esteemed diuretic diaphoretic and diaphoretic but is not possessed of any sensible

Medical qualities and first of Aromatics The best comes from the Island Ceylon and it is a shrub there are the produce of the Torrid zone Cinnamon is the best cordial stimulus in diseases attended with great weakness and languor a single drop of the Oil produces very sensible effects and may be used with advantage in weakness and languor consequent upon autumnal intermittents joined with the Bark in decoction but should be added to the end of the process otherwise the oil will be dissipated but if used as an astringent the Bacing increases its astringency, it is the safest and most grateful stimulant for lying in Women, and for the griping pains of Children, Cloves are more stimulating therefore the oil is not to be used usually in the toothach the Oil destroys the sensibility of the nerve it is internally employed in Cholera vomiting and Hiccups, Nutmegs when fresh are possessed of a narcotic quality they are sedative and astringent and strengthen the tone of the Bowels in Dysentery Mace is nearly the same, Pepper is a strong and acrid stimulant it has been used to prevent the accession of an intermittent and sometimes succeeds but if it does not the patient suffers severely when the fever comes on for my part I think it an ambiguous medicine

Radix Serpentaria has been recommended in a variety of diseases it is said to resist putrefaction and to be useful in malignant fevers but only in the decline of them when the vis vitæ is weak it proves a useful stimulant it is used in autumnal intermittents, but is improper in the vernal which is often accompanied with symptoms of inflammation. I often prescribe it for a vacuum, and give the Bark in a strong tea of Serpentaria when the stomach rejects it in any other vehicle it is an agreeable and powerful stimulant and antiseptic

Ginseng is a substance of little virtue and not used in medicine. The Chinese give 3lb of silver for one of Ginseng.

Cascarilla has been by some recommended in putrid fevers, and may be employed in intermittents as the serpentaria but is particularly useful in chronic dysentery as an astringent and narcotic

Bitters Wormwood obtained its name from its supposed virtues destroying worms but has no such virtue in any sense accepts as a Bitter strengthening the stomach and intestines by its being long continued in doses ℥iij of a strong infusion or decoction ℥ii ʒ ℥ss of Salt of Tartar may be added

and seldom fails to produce every benefit that is to be expected from diuretic medicines.

Carduus Benedictus has been recommended in intermitting fevers a cold infusion of it may be used in early stage when the Bark would be improper

Camomile is the best stimulant of this Class in fact it is useful in intermitting and remitting fevers particularly when attended with symptoms of putrefaction being antiseptic it is the best drink to work off a vomit as it relaxes the Stomach less than water

Tanacetum is a common remedy among the good women for Hysteric disorders, and in Pediluvia and fomentations in obstructions of the Menses and I doubt not of equal efficacy with wormwood in dropsies,

Centaury and Gentian are pure Bitters, and strengthen the Stomach, Gentian and Orange peel make Stoughtons Bitters which are equal to any medicine of it kind but their use is not to be long continued or they will by becoming habitual loose their effect Centaury may be used in the same manner as Camomile

Orange Peel may be used with with advantage in flatulence and indigestion accompanied with Spasms of the Bowels. Columba Root is superior to most bitters and may be used in Dearrea of the Stomach

arising from irritability ℥ss of the root infused in ℔ij of warm water seldom fails to remove a nausea arising from that cause when every other remedy fails, Gentian approaches the nearest to this root of any of the Bitters

Peruvian Bark claims particular attention from its extensive use it was brought into Europe 1640, its quality is to be distinguished by its weight, freshness shining colour and friability but better by boiling in rain water which discovers a red colour when hot and let fall a whitish Sediment when cold if genuine it is hopeless of no specific power and is useful only in diseases accompanied with debility consequently hurtful in rigidity and all those diseases accompanied with an increased action of the heart and Arteries the best method of exhibiting it is in substance as decoction is not so certain being carried much warmer into of the Stomach, it is indicated in all periodical and spasmodic diseases when no symptoms of inflammation are present, in the Cincough which is evidently a spasmodic disease after the inflammatory symptoms are abated by bleeding and proper evacuations the Bark is a useful remedy it should be given on the best days considering the intervals of fever It is useful in periodical headaches and Epilepsies which arise from debility and irritability without the Cause

in Gangrene arising from debility Opt may be given every half hour and fomentation and poultices of the same should be used externally it acts by its astringent and stimulating qualities but in Gangrene arising from the increased action of the Heart and Arteries it is hurtful and Acids are to be employed being more cooling and sedative which diminish the Action of the heart and Arteries and are Antiseptic

The Bark is universally used in intermitting and remitting fevers the Antient opinion was that the cause of intermitting fevers ~~was~~ arose from morbid Matters or substances collected in the System which must be removed be vacuations this opinion is groundless for we find that Opium given half an hour before the accession of the fit prevents it without vacuation Emetics are employed in the cure of intermittents but do not effect it by the vacuation they occasion for they produce the same effects by nausea only the Bark cures it not by any vacuation it produces but acts by its bitterness and Astringency joined to an Aroma A later opinion was that intermitting fevers were occasioned by a lentor and viscidity in the fluids which produced congestions and obstructions in the Capillary vessels, A third Opinion that the cause was

cated in the nervous system which is proved to be the case from the effects of the medicines employed in the cure it is sometimes cured by sudden affections of the mind and often changes from an intermittent ~~to a remitting~~ to a Colic and from Colic to intermittent and has its accessions regular and in both cases is cured by the Bark a later opinion is that it is owing to an Inertia of the Nervous fluid but Theories founded upon opinion only are unworthy a serious investigation, The cause of the periodical return of Intermittents has been matter of dispute among Physicians, it is been said to proceed from habit - but this improperly accounts for their phenomena, for if this was the true reason we should find its paroxysms become more regular as the disease advanced which is far from being the case In Intermittents we should be sure that the spasm is removed and the fluids determined to the surface before we exhibit the Bark for this purpose Emetics are given in the begining of the disease and a dose of Laudanum should be given after it to excite perspiration and determine the fluids more forcibly to the Skin which generally answers the purpose some neutral might to be premised being gently diaphoretic. Autumnal Intermittents are generally more tedious than Vernal and incline to putrefaction

while the vernal are often accompanied with symptoms of inflammation and require Bleeding and may be cured without the Bark, at the accession of the fit the patient should be put into Bed and drink nothing during the cold Stage as it only tends to increase the oppression in case of sickness the vomiting may be encouraged with warm water or weak Camomile tea a dose of neutral mixture or a draught of Cold water may be taken to promote perspiration in the hot stage plenty of warm drinks may be used in which Sal Amoniac hath been dissolved, In cases of violent pain in the head a veil thrown over the face by promoting the perspiration removes the pain, and Acidulated drinks are proper, those who are subject to Agues and have the Stomach foul up aught to take a gentle purgative before the use of Bark a speedy cure of the disease may be expected if the Stt paroxysm is lighter and the Urine lets fall a sediment, if Eruptions about the illa with appear early it denotes a tedious disease, and the contrary, when dangerous symptoms occur such as bleeding at the nose continual vomitings, diarhea pain in the Oesophagus chill without heat or sweats then the Bark must be given in large quantities ℥ss in half an hour if the Stomach will take it the nurses

the time of the accession the Bark is given the better I generally order about 6 hours before the fit ℞ to be taken and repeated every half hour, after the fits have ceased the Bark ought to be taken on those days when it used to appear to prevent a relapse for this purpose a change of Air is necessary or even living in an upper Story Intermittents of the Rheumatic kind, that are periodical which often happen without fever also vomiting bolus pain of the head, redness of the Eye being projected begening at a certain hour, and returning regularly, are all cured in the same manner by the Bark but is of no use in the fit Tetanus has wrote so judiciously, on these diseases that it merits particular consideration Obstructions of the viscera consequent upon intermittent fevers, are cured by the Bark instead of being produced by it

Lecture 23

The Peruvian Bark may be employed in all cases of Intermitting and Remitting Complaints accompanied with a fixed Diathesis and in this case is to be given in the first intermission in large quantities it is Antiseptic exclusive of its Febrile powers but is of no use in the Yellow fever where the fixed contagion is communicated to the Fluids throughout the System here

acidulated Drinks and Keennet Whey are more usefull here
the Bark may be used, if at all in Infusion with Wine, and
has been found to answer better than in Substance
particularly in the late Camp Fever, in the Exhibition
of large quantities of the Bark a small quantity of Opium
may be added to secure its stay upon the Stomach, when
the Stomach rejects it altogether it may be administered
in Glysters with the addition of a little Laudanum, the
Bark may be injected of which the decoction was made
without straining with an addition of wine in cases
great debility The most violent and dangerous instances
of putrid fevers accompanied with petechiæ have been cured
by Glysters of Bark and Wine and External application
of vinegar and Spirits the Bark has been recommended
in Hemoptoe but when accompanied with inflammation
which is often the case must be improper, but when
arising from debility or relaxation, is used with
advantage it is usefull to promote the periodical discharge
when obstructed or suppressed for want of tone in
the fibres the Bark is usefull in Ulcers of the worst kind
in weak and relaxed constitutions producing by its
stimulus a degree of inflammation necessary to the
formation of good pus and the separation of the
morbid from the sound parts in Gangrene

persons who are subject to diseases of the throat from slight colds will find the Bark an excellent Remedy and its stimulating and Antiseptic qualities depend its operation in small doses which ought to be given as soon as the Eruption is completed and nature is unable to respond the contest when Petechiæ appear in the small pox the Bark must be given without regard to the Stage and here wine is often of service, unless there is a tension and fullness of the pulse it has been recommended in the measles fever but its operation must be doubtfull, here gentle purgatives Acidulated Antiseptic drinks are more fit the Bark is recommended in Scrophulaces, Ulcers which arise from relaxation and operates in the same manner as in other Ulcers, in Consumptions but here its use must be doubtfull as it is generally accompanied with inflammation which the use of Bark tends to increase and augment the pain and oppression of the Breast in the Cholera it is useful when accompanied with the Cold Bath and a proper Regimen, solid food, dry Air, and proper Exercise the Extract is equal to the weight of the Bark in parades Only, the Cab. Bark is much better than that formerly used, is of the same species but taken from the larger and older Trees it is a stronger and more agreeable Bitter and may be taken

in the same quantities as the Common kind the Radix Quassia is a root growing in Surinam and St Vincents and was discovered by a negro Slave named Quasshe it is a strong and powerfull Bitter it rivals the Bark cures Intermitting Remitting and Malignant Fevers when the Peruvian Bark has failed and is more agreable to the Stomach, it is used as a preventative against those malignant Fevers common in the West India Islands in substance doses of ℈ss to ℈j and in various infusions. —— Calamus is astringent and stimulating possesses an Aromatic quality and an essential Oil is usefull in Colic and flatulencies and in Calarrhus senilis, and Asthma Pituitosa or Pituitosa.

Lecture XVI.th

Bitters have been employed in the cure of the Gout as the Duke of Portlands powder which is composed of Chamedry, Centaury, Germandare, and ground pine by the long continued use of this and similar preparations of Bitters the Body becomes so inervated as to be unable to propel the Disease to the Extremities but falls upon the more noble parts. Its natural appearance is in the Extremities and is not to be cured by medicine, but by Regimen Only

Its salutary Effects are a swelling in the feet & should not be prevented from appearing the proxima to cause appears to reside in the nervous fluids and is chiefly brought on by what effects the nervous system —

Dandelion, Succory, Endive, & Sellie are said to be cooling, and useful in Obstructions of the Viscera for this purpose the juice of Dandelion in doses of a Coffee Cup full are taken with advantage.

Indian Turnip by its acrimony is capable of producing inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels in its antidote, dried it loses its acrimony and when boiled is rendered sufficiently mild for food it is diuretic and sometimes employed in Dropsies and by its stimul may be of use in the Pituitous Asthma & headache

Smilax Mastrwort — in powder mixed with Hogs Lard cures Ringworms; Iris also of this class are dried, the powder is a strong Errhine it is cathartic and Hydragogue and useful in Dropsies the best method of giving it is in a cold infusion this is the same as the common water flag Wine is a stimulant, its free use is hurtfull by incrvating the System and disposing the Body to Gaut and other diseases the moderate use of wine excites the action of the Stomach and assists the digestion is an excellent medicine in diseases

accompanied with languor and debility in Hypocondriac and other Complaints accompanied with lowness and oppression of Spirits it is the best Cordial where the strength is exhausted by long Chronic diseases and in some kinds of fevers as the nervous malignant and putrid, and in particular Claret which resists putrefaction & restores the Colliquative sweats supports the Alvaly Evacuations which often appear better than those heating medicines commonly called Diaphoretics Restlessness accompanied with Delirium in Fevers is relieved by the use of Wine and which proceed even when opium has failed and when redness and inflammation of the Eyes taken place, if from weakness, if the heat & delirium increase upon the use of wine we must desist, the habits of the Patient must be considered those who have been accustomed to drink freely of wine, will require larger quantities than those who have not-it is best given in weak Negus or well diluted with water the use of wine is not confined to putrid or nervous fevers but are proper in the last stage of inflammations inclining to putrefaency as in the small pox where there have been instances of the Patients taking 7 Bottles pr day the Burgundy Claret and Rhenish wines are the best in these Cases while the medicine

Port and other heavy wines are the best preservatives against putrid diseases

Lecture 25th

Malt Liquors are more nutritious than wine on account of its farinaceous parts and is more flatulent it is little used in Medicine. Of Animal Stimulants, and first of Cantharides, externally applied stimulate the Skin by their Acrimony, but I shall here treat of their use internally they have a peculiar tendency to affect the urinary passages and generally produce Strangury they have been employed in Gleets and Ulcers of the Bladder large doses are hurtfull and how far small doses may be employed with safety is not determined they have been used with advantage joined to Camphor and the peruvian Bark for the cure of the Chin Cough but I think the virtues of this Medicine are wholey to be attributed to the Camphor and Bark and upon the whole I think Cantharides given internally a dangerous medicine

Cochinilla is an Insect of South America, of considerable use in dying and of no other use in Medicine than a colouring drug

Viper & Rattle Snake agree in virtues but are of no superior efficacy so as to deserve a place in our prescriptions, the Vol Salt of Vipers were the Bite of those

On cold bath - see -

Serpents, but is not different from any other volatile Salt—

Of the Cold Bath It is properly classed among the Stimulants as the whole System is thereby strengthened it was first used in Medicine by Hypocrates who distinguishes between River and Salt Water we shall enquire what waters are the best, Salt Water has been supposed the best on account of the saline parts being a greater Stimulus by being absorbed, and it is been said to wash the mucus from the Skin better than fresh water, but as its virtues depend upon the degree of Cold, the best is spring or pump water there are two methods of exhibiting it by pumping or dipping the patient into the water, or by pouring it on called the shower Bath the vessels of the surface are contracted the Blood is propelled with greater force to the viscera hence the person breaths with difficulty and the Heart and Arteries are excited to a quicker action but the patient should not continue too long in the bath at a time least too much Blood be accumulated in the lungs and the vessels be in danger of bursting or least the spasm on the surface be too great for the force of the heart and Arteries to overcome a proper temperature of the Body is necessary at the time of entering the bath neither hot nor Cold. It operates on the moving fibre or Solida viva by contracting

the Vessels of the Superficies and increasing the action of the heart and arteries before I proceed to explain the operation I shall premise a few words upon the subject of tension a degree of tension is necessary in the Solids to the regular Circulation of the Fluids this depends in part upon the inherent contractile power of the Muscular fibres and vascular system the tension of these parts is increased by the action of the fluids (hence the sudden relaxation that takes place upon plentiffull bleeding not only in the particular part from whence the blood was drawn but throughout the system) this tension is produced in a particular manner by the energy of the Nervous fluids

Lecture VIth

Of the Cold Bath and its manner of operation the tension of the fibres from their own contractile power is not equal in all parts particularly in the Stomach and Intestines they having no Antagonist Muscles and hence the necessity of supporting the tone of the Stomach and Intestines by such Stimulus as nature originally as the Constitution has been accustomed to as food, Drams and other Substances which by use are rendered habitual there is a particular connection or Sympathy between the Stomach and the Nerves on the Superficies of the Body which is immediately

affected by changes in the state of the surface, hence also the
Effects the Cold Bath produces. Bathers operate by exciting a
greater influx of the nervous fluids and thereby producing
tension. Stimuli increase tone in the same manner,
Sedatives produce the contrary effect, I mentioned to you in
a former letter that the warm Bath is and when there
is too great a degree of tension as too great or too small
a degree of tension produces disease) so the Cold Bath is
used in cases of debility to increase tone for by heating
the irritability and irritability of the fibres is increased
and this is most common to women of delicate constitution
accompanied with other symptoms common in hysteria
and Epileptic diseases tension may be produced, or the
want of it supplied for a time by the use of Bandages
the Cold Bath produces tension by operating on the
moving fibres or solids never exciting an equal and
efficacious influx of the nervous powers, hence it are
in all those diseases commonly called nervous where
there is great mobility & irritability it is particularly
useful to Children and Epileptic complaints in
Children arising from an unequal influx of the nervous powers
the Cold Bath is used with advantage and restores the regular
supply of that important fluid, to the remote parts
he will may be and has been used in the most desperate

bacco of this kind will succeed by plunging and holding the patient in the fall of a Stall Down the deep bath was used by Mons. Le Roux by holding the water above the patient, or the part to which it was to be applied and letting it fall upon it which if there be any life it will stimulate and restore the circulation. Mania is also cured in the same manner, the cases of intermittents are treated in the Nervous system, and are accompanied with an Inertia of the Nervous fluid upon which a spasm takes place on the first face it is sometimes cured by violent affections of the Mind or whatever tends to the increased action of the heart and arteries by which the spasm is overcome and removed to prevent the spasm and to increase the energy of the nervous powers the Cold Bath is the most promising remedy the cold bath is used in ardent fevers by some who keep their patient in the Bath a quarter of an hour, then take him out and put into Bed a plentifull sweat succeeds and in a few hours no very infectious appears remained the Chronic headach is a most tedious disease especially when rated within the cranium and is generally cured by the Cold Bath in the Chronic Rheumatism it has been successfully used in every kind of it even when the use of the Limbs have been

been lost, in obstinate complaints it may be usefull in the interval of the paroxysms to prevent their return. the similarity between the Gout and Gravel I mentioned in a former lecture therefore they will require a similar treatment the Cold Bath is here also usefull it is the best used in the warm season as the knowledge of the way in which ~~the~~ a Medicine operates distinguishes a quack from a Physician I shall endeavour to explain the operation of the cold Bath in Calculous complaints these complaints are attended with relaxation and weakness of the Kidneys and urinary passages occasioned by the continual stimulus and irritation of the calculous matter or calculous substance (as any stimulus long applied produces debility) and as there is a particular sympathy between the Kidneys Bladder and the Skin the cold Bath by its tonic power strengthens the system removes the irritability and stimulates the Kidneys to throw off the calculous ~~matter~~ concretions inability to retain the urine arises from relaxation of the Sphincters and is relieved by the same remedy in Nocturnal pollutions and involuntary seminal Emissions the cold Bath is a sovereign remedy and in every discharge from the Urethra owing to relaxation whether the effect arise from a venereal cause or not—

In the Chronic Costive and obstinate costiveness cold bathing or pouring water upon the Legs has been found to afford relief after the most approved remedies have been tried to no purpose, those who guard most against colds by warm cloathing and warm rooms are most subject to them so that by habituating the Body to warmth they cannot stir out even in warm weather without taking cold, these habits are effectually cured by the use of the cold Bath it is particularly of use to Children a prevailing acid in the Stomach has been said to be the principal cause of the diseases of Children weakness of the Stomach and Cheylopoietic organs in Knee fevers rickets and obstructions are said to be the only medicines necessary for their cure, but we find that if the Acid be removed by absorbents or Evacuants even so often it immediately collects again therefore we are convinced that that the weakness of the Stomach and not the acid is the cause of their diseases and that the Cold Bath and other tonicks are the most effectual remedies in the Rickets it is almost the only remedy upon which we may put our hopes of a cure the cold Bath has been recommended in consumptions. The Physicians have been here deceived in the good effects they thought they discovered in their disease by its being a combination of the Hysteric and Hypocondriac diseases, where

symptoms such as the pain and oppression of the breast [illegible] after meals, something resemble those of the Phthisis pulmonalis and as these patients are generally limited are apt to believe and persuade their Physician that such is their disease in the Consumption these symptoms are constant in the other they are spasmodic and occasioned by flatulence in the latter the Cold Bath is the proper Remedy in the former its effects are very doubtful and especially in those naturally disposed thereto what I have said of the Cold Bath in Consumption applies also to Hemoptoe and other Hemorhages which are generally accompanied with plethora and an increased action of the Heart and and arteries this applies to general Bathing only what effect applying it to a particular part, as the Breast might have is not yet determined. The Antients recommended the Cold Bath in Exanthemata but its effects are very doubtfull. In Sweden the Cold Bath has been used to cure the scald Head but generally produced Epilepsy, by propelling the Matter of the disease to the Brain

Velure D.J.H.

Of Sedatives Sedatives are such substances as diminish motion in the System and force the moving power, Opium is one of the most important substances of this Class in the Materia Medica Opium has been supposed to act upon the fluids particularly by rarifying and attenuating the Blood but if we consider the smallness of the quantity made use of in an ordinary dose we cannot suppose it capable of producing this effect; and by the Experiments of Drs White and Monro we find that it operates entirely upon the Nervous System and produces its effects upon the Nerves to which it is applied even internally by the Lymphates independent of the Brain or Sensorium Commune or without affecting the fluids Opium is sometimes Bracon of the Stomach after continuing twelve hours undissolved whether Opium excites the action of the Heart and Arteries and increases the Animal Heat or whether it has the contrary effect is an important inquiry and has been the subject of much dispute if the action of the Heart and Arteries arises from their sensibely and irritabeleity of which there is no doubt we may conclude that that it is diminished by Opium for by Experiments it appears that

the action of the Heart of a frog is sooner extinguished by injecting opium into the Stomach, than if the brain was lacerated or wholy removed out of its place. In the first part of its operation the pulse is quickened but in the latter part it sinks and always has this effect in some disorders arising from irritabelity by removing the pain and other causes of a rapidity and general opium renders the pulse lower and leaves the Body more irritable it produces an accumulation in the larger vessels and thus brings a stimulus to the heart it sometimes proves cathartic by leaving the Bowels more sensible to the stimulus of the Fæces hence also in Rheumatisms after the force of the Anodyne is past the pain increases another property of opium is that it relaxes and diminishes oscilatory motion of the Solids and therefore cannot increase the action of the Heart and Arteries which require tension, the most infallible proof that it does not increase fever is the experiments made by a Thermometer applied to the Body during the operation of an anodyne when the mercury is found to fall instead of rising

Lecture 28th

Opium produces chearfulness alleviates pain relaxes spasms and procures sleep in general its

effects may be accounted for for by diminishing the mobility and irritability of the moving fibres and that in proportion to the distance from the Sensorium commune the Heart is the last affected by it of any part of the Body on account of the continual stimulus to which it is accustomed but the Stomach and Intestines are particularly affected thereby the cheerfullness is produced by removing all uneasy sensations when the operation is over a languor succeeds and requires a repetition Laudanum sometimes checks and again increases vomiting these different effects of opium are owing to the variety in constitutions Van Swietens caution with respect to the exhibition of Opium is (if you are unacquainted with the Constitution and habits of your patient) to dissolve the opium in some proper vehicles and give it by small quantities but if the intervals are too long our expectations will not be so well answered as if a full dose had been given at once we should not confine ourselves to a particular quantity for although a single grain of opium is a common dose yet in cases of tetanine fever or irritation a much larger dose will be necessary. opium gives fortitude, this it does

by removing the ~~acrimony~~ sensibility and thereby opening lear the fulness of the pulse which is sometimes observed after taking Opium is owing to an accumulation in the larger vessels which proves a stimulus to the Heart and Arteries, Opium checks all the Secretions accept perspiration which is increased insensible perspiration is owing to a regular circulation and increased by quiet rest diluting drinks and Anodynes given at Night Opium is usefull in cases of Thickened Matter irritating the Branchiæ given in the evening whereby the sensibility of the part is lessened the irritation removed and the Matter allowed to accumulate and acquire a degree of consistence and Mildness so as to be easily expectorated the thirst and dryness of the Mouth after taking Opium is occasioned by the stoppage of the secretion of Saliva and the disagreeable taste by the Saliva being retained and inclining to putrescency Opium is said to produce costiveness the regular excretion of the Fæces is assisted by the stimulus of the Bile and the next motion after a dose of Opium they are observed to be of a whitish or ash colour this is occasioned by the secretion of Bile being obstructed thus the stimulus

being removed costiveness is produced opium also diminishes the sensibility of the Intestines and their peristaltic motion and checks the secretion of Bile hence it may be useful in cholera and other disorders accompanied with too great a secretion of that fluid. Opium distends the veins of the Breast with a sense of fulness the principal cause of this distension is owing to the slowness of respiration after the operation of opium the persons feels for a day or two a difficulty of breathing and oppression by an obstruction of mucus in the Lungs which after proper time is converted into something like pus and is easily expectorated and the difficulty thereby removed hence the danger of giving opium in Pleurisy opium occasions sleep by diminishing the sensibility of the organs of sensation it sometimes produces watchfulness giddiness and even delirium which effect we are unable to account for after the narcotic effect of Opium is over the sensibility and irritability return gradually and are increased beyond what is usual Opium given often and in large quantities weakens and enervates the functions

Lecture 29th

On the use of Opium in the cure of certain diseases accompanied with pain, Pain may be said to be of 3 kinds Viz. first that which arises from inflammation second that distension which arises from spasm and third that which arises from irritation the first kind occurs in cases of Pneumonic Inflammation here Opium may afford a temporary relief but is counter balanced by its bad effects as I told you in a former Lecture Opium leaves the Body more irritable and occasions an accumulation in the larger vessels which proves a stimulus to the Heart and Arteries and both tend to increase the pain and inflammation when the cough is continued or increased by an acrid mucus irritating the Bronchia a dose of Opium may be of service and to prevent expectoration being checked it should be joined with Squills in an acute Rheumatism accompanied with inflammation it may afford a temporary relief but tends to increase the disease In the Chronic Rheumatism it is of no use unless combined with Ipecacuana and operating as a Sudorific when it may produce very good effects In the Tooth Ach it may be applied externally to remove the irritability which it does by destroying the sensation of the nerve but when accompanied

with inflammation its use is doubtfull Opium has been used to mitigate the pains of the Gout in the height of the paroxysm it is not proper but in the decline when a disagreeable sense of irritation remains it is very useful in suppuration accompanied with irritation and pain Opium may be given with advantage hence its use in the small pox where we know it often produces happy effects, the costiveness that Opium is apt to occasion is to be removed by Emolient Glysters The second kind of pain arising from Spasms here Opium is universally indicated in flatulent Colics first evacuate the Bowels by gentle Laxatives then give Anodynes if it is accompanied with high Coloured urine, heat and fullness of the pulse bleeding and antiphlogistic remedies are required in Cholera after plentifull dilution Opium should be given in proper quantities. In Bilious Colics (where a vein should be opened if heat require) I told you in a former lecture that Opium checked the secretion of Bile and as the Spasms in this as well as in the Cholera may be excited or increased by the acrimony of the Bile Opium will not only relax the spasms but prevent the secretion of the Bile. In the Iliac Passion which depends on Spasms Opium is the first

remedy as Lacatives will be of no use untill the spasm be removed in this as well as in the Colica Pictonum opium may both precede and accompany purgatives In spasmodic affections of the Stomach opium may be used but not so freely as they arise generally from debility Opium is employed with advantage in Spasms of the Uterus first in those that occur in or precede menstruation secondly those called grinding pains which occur after Labour where opium may be employed with safety in the begining for when they continue are apt to produce and inflammatory Diathesis but in particular we aught to be sure that no injury had been sustained during labour sufficient to produce inflammation which the use of opium might increase, if so, cooling applications must be used to the abdomen and other remedies of an antiphlogistic tendency thirdly false pains are relieved and abortion often prevented by opium Bleeding rest and compress: if the pains return the opium must be repeated but if hemorhage come on without; with dimness of the sight and giddiness of the Head all our endeavours will be fruitless the sooner the patient be delivered the better It is also usefull in the paroxysm of the Dysmenorrhoea but first bleed to avoid inflammation then administer

Glysters, and annodynes three times a day with Emolient Cataplasms and the warm Bath, if there be sickness Mint and Lavender dipped in Spts may be applied to the Epigastric Region and Mucilaginous Drinks taken here the Opium acts by removing the sensibility of the parts for the Stimulus which the calculous gives prevents a sufficient quantity of urine collecting before it is discharged so as to dilate the neck of the Bladder for its passage: or in other words the opium not only removes the irritability but takes of the blend from the Stimulus of the Calculous till the urine be collected in such quantity as sufficiently to dilate the neck of the bladder for the passage of the Calculous. Opium is the most sovereign remedy for the cure of Tetanus & Opisthotonus and locked Jaw which are purely spasmodic, when rated externally as to its cause it ought to be removed by the knife here the opium may be used both externally and internally but the usual dose will have no effect. the patient will Bear an incredible quantity, which must be given and continued in such quantities as to remove the Spasm on which the cure entirely depends. Opium has been employed in the cure of Asthma, which is of two kinds first the spasmodic which is owing to a constriction

of the Vessels on the surface of the Lungs here Opium and other antispasmodics are usefull the second is the pleuritic which arises from too great a secretion of Mucus in the Lungs here opium is a temporary relief but should be joined with squills as it tends to produce inspiration but Sir John Pleyers method was to first evacuate the Stomach by Emetics and the Bowels by Cathartics then gave opium it is also used for the cure of Headache but when these arise from an indisposition of the Stomach Emetics & Stomachics are necessary, when Rheumatic and Chronic are accompanied with inflam=mation, and acquire such remedies as are proper to Chronic and Rheumatic pains when from debility the Bark and other Tonics are indicated, but when more purely spasmodic opium is the proper remedy an Experiment ought first to be made, with Emetics and Bark, if these fail opium joined with Ipecacuanna by procuring a sweat relieves the disease the third Species of pain is that which arises from irritation as in Cancers opium may be used a sa palliative remedy by removing the irritation it not only procures a temporary relief but assists in forming good pus it relieves nocturnal pains, from venereal causes it is usefull in Cough and Consumptions

where the Lungs and Trachea are abraded by the acrimony of the Mucus it has been employed by both Antients and Moderns in the cure of intermittents given about half an hour before the accession, it prevents it for the time and if repeated before the next and succeeding paroxysms affects a cure here it acts as an antispasmodic for if given at two hours distance at the accession of the fit it has no such effect Opium is advantageously prescribed after the operation of an Emetic, to promote perspiration, and revulsion of a stricture on the surface, previous to the use of the bark it is used by some in nervous fevers but is not safe in the begining, and in the decline we often find that Nature requires something to stimulate and support the vis vitæ rather than depress but in cases of violent affections of the nerves it may be given but if the first dose does not afford some relief we are to abstain from the farther use of it and give Camphor, Vol Alkali and wine as circumstances may require, Opium may be employed with advantage in Dysentery after the Stomach and Bowels are evacuated Bleed if the Heat and plethora require then give ℥ss of Glaubers Salt divided into Bot ℔ doses in the Morning after its operation an Anodyne, if a plentifull sweat breaks out or a continual Moisture remain on the Skin it is a

favourable sign and without this even if the discharge be checked it will return with double violence, the next morning give ℥ss of Glaubers Salts divided into Doses and given at different times and an annodyne joined with a portion of an Emetic in the Evening other laxatives may be given in small quantities as Castor oil and Syrup of Marsh Mallows particularly if the tenesmus be violent, to which may be added a dose of Laudanum Mild Purgatives are the best as Castor Oil and neutral salts the first of which sheath an blunt the Acrimonious particles of the Bile the latter by its sedative quality abates the tendency to inflammation which every kind of Stimulating purge tends to increase Opium is used in Catarrhs and defluxions on the Lungs but here its use is doubtfull unless joined with Expectorants if there be a great degree of irritation from acrimony it may be proper if inflammation Bleeding must be first used in the measles the Cough is the most dangerous symptom often producing Phlegmonic inflammation to abate which Bleeding and diluent drinks will be necessary the Cough may be allayed by Linctus's of Marsh Mallows and oils if these fail opiates by removing the irritation in the Trachea, prevent the inflammation

which the cough would otherwise excite and remove the constriction which checks the expectoration. Opium is used in Hemorhages it is antispasmodic and diminishes the action of the heart and Arteries, In pregnant Women, Clysters with 40 drops of Laudanum may be given, Hemorhages from spasms are cured by opium if from an increased action of the Heart and Arteries if from debility are not proper, but a temporary relief is sometimes necessary which it affords by diminishing the force of the circulation but returns with greater force. In Spasms it is useful in Pethora it is not. Opium has been employed for the cure of the venereal disease and is said to be infallible, it is a late discovery, the following case happened lately in New York A State in the British Hospital who laboured under this Disease was reduced to such a situation as to despair of help from any remedy, and went to England with a view only to die among his Friends and in his own Country he took opium as a temporary relief from the excruciating nocturnal pains and in such quantities as to give rise to a suspicion that he wished to put an end to his miserable existence, and instead of experiencing any bad effects from it found not only the pains mitigated but the ulcers disposed to heal he continued

the use of it till he was perfectly cured, without the use of any other remedy he recovered his usual health and vigour and returned to New York to the surprise of all who where acquainted with ~~with~~ his situation since which the British Hospital Physicians use it in all cases with success and without employing Mercury or any other remedy; it is given one grain at a dose two or 3 times a day and increased to 12 grains or more in 24 Hours the ulcers are dressed with a solution of opium I have always used Mercury with it but never used it without sensible advantage opium is the produce of the papaver, it does not act so quickly in substance as in solution half a dose may be given in half an hour after the first or before the operation of the first is over, Acids are the Antidotes to opium when taken in too large a quantity, (and consequently should not be combined with them in our prescriptions) and should be given before the Patient has lost the power of swallowing

Of the Cicuta or Hemlock particularly that species called Conium it has been long esteemed a useful medicine for resolving schirrus Tumors externally applied and has since been found to be good internally both in Schirrus and Cancers there are three species of Cancers, first the Genuine 2nd the Rengous

Cancer not cured by extirpation if the glands in the axilla be affected.

3d. the Scrophulous the first is the most common begining about the size of a pea and often remaining a number of years without any inconvenience to the Patient it is first smooth then rough, of a round figure and without any connection with the glandular Substance and by degrees increase to different dimensions, when small are moveable and perceptable to the Eye and become fixed the Skin becomes wrinkled, red and chopped breaks with uneven lips and never affords good pus but Ichor, Mercurial preparations are injurious even in the begining, and mineral waters, when it is accompanied with painfull shooting there is no hope of resolution they are agravated by Emolients, the shooting pains often occur about the time of Menstruation and sometimes the pain is felt before any Tumor is seen those that resemble a Tendon or a cord are the most painfull when seated on the Breast most dangerous if the Subaxellary glands become affected, they are not cured even by extirpation here the Cicuta has no effect but answers the best purpose in Scrophulous and venereal ulcers it acts like mercurial preperations in the former case, by stimulating when it is not able to remove the obstruction, it has been given to the quantity of an ounce in 24 Hours without any effect, but producing stupor, Cancers of the Breast are often brought on by affections of the Mind, in Women of delicate and

irritable Constitutions, such as anger and grief whereby a
contraction is formed in some of the fine secretory vessels, hence
obstructions of the Serum which becomes hard and receiving
continual additions grows till through length of time and
heat it assumes that acrimony that constitutes a cancer
and is conveyed by the Lymphatics to the neighbouring parts
the acrimony is surprising, corroding the Skin, Flesh
Cartillages and Bones, in the begining it is a local affection
and may be cured by extirpation and by Guys powder
are the only safe and effectual methods, without danger
of return (if not coll connected with the Glands) Guys powder
is yet a Secret. we come now to consider the Cancer
Fungous which occurs most frequently in women of
full and lax habits with large breasts in the begining
they are nearly the same with the Cancer Genuine
but grows much faster and more fungous, and when
broke is very different discharging large quantities of
Blood, or bloody serum is luxurious having no proper
Edges but often strangulated at its Basis the Axillar
Glands are seldom affected, but are often incurable, yet
when local may be extirpated without danger of
return, here the Circular only serves to increase the
disease, there have been instances of Cancer or Scirrous
Tumors accompanied with severe shooting pains and

of considerable size under the Arm, being cured by having the breast sucked by puppies which for some time gave the patient great pain, but by continueing the sucking several hours for every day, for some weeks the disease was entirely cured; a quantity of yellow Ichor was drawn from the nipple by the puppies, they have also been cured by the sucking of Toads in the same manner, then the veins begin to diminish, you will observe the Toads do not die after sucking for this purpose the Toad must be sewed up in a piece of thin lacon or gauze and applied to the part or otherwise they will not suck, If cancers have been thus cured it proves a position that I advanced in a former Lecture that they do not arise from an internal cause and in the begining are local The Cancer Scrophulous is undoubtedly produced by an internal cause and is often entailed by diseased Parents here we do not mean those slight swellings of the Glands in the throat occasioned by cold, which suppurate and heal without much trouble, nor those swellings of the Groins in Boys before puberty but we mean in particular those tumors on the Breast under the throat, Arm pit, Groins &c. of different colours as red, white and purple which often arise from connection with impure persons, by venereal contagion and other causes having a tendinous

* The name Cancer has been given to this disease in consequence of the appearance of the surrounding veins, but the name should rather be derived from its appearance on dissection, for when you dissect a Scirrous tumor a number of root-like processes will be found extending to a considerable distance from the diseased portions.

E.C.

appearance like pack thread, which are undoubtedly lymphatic veins in which the obstructed humour is contained they are very difficult sometimes altogathes incurable beside extirpation they require a long continued use of Mercurial and Antimonial Medicines, these often appear like the others in the begining, but as they increase are accompanied with small indurable Tumors under the arm and other parts, two or more at a time giving but little pain, till it becomes an open sore, then the part becomes of a bluish red colour, hard and flat as a board, the parts are retracted as if tied to the ribs, Lumps are found in plenty in the Breast and the Mass feels as the appearance of a small crab * hence it has obtained the name of cancer these seldom arise from passions of the Mind as does the Genuinus, but often from blows and contusions on the breast, it is accompanied with a sallow colour of the face, redness of the Eyes, dryness of the Skin and induration of the Glands, at the height it is of an Erisipelatous colour it attacks different parts of the Body at the same time and with different appearances, Small Scherrus Tumors are often dissipated by mercurial plasters, and ointments a ca: was treated in the following manner ℞ j of strong mercurial Ointment was spread on thin leather and

laid over the whole Breast, and repeated twice a day, mercurials were taken internally at the same time, and the ulcers dressed with a solution of Corrosive Sublimate on lint by which a cure was effected, In this last Way the Cancer Scrophulosus, is the situation of service and here only, from what has been said, it is I think evident that all Cancers in the Breast—are owing to Scirrus and that all sores in the Breast—whatever may be their appearance, that do not originate from Scirrus are not Cancers ——

Lecture 30th on Materia Medica

Cancer in the Breasts of women should be guarded against in Education by avoiding every thing that disposes to weakness of the nerves, and by avoiding tight Stays this disease is often hereditary where there is a predisposition to Cancer or Scrophula these precautions will not prevent it when they are not radically extirpated they become worse by being irritated they communicate their virus to the Glands of the Arm pit, therefore when formed the extirpation should not be delayed nor any part of it at least it return with greater violence, & become altogether incurable, open Cancerous Sores have been found to be some times inspissated, from the different construction of the Breasts of Men and Women and different effects of the passions of the mind we may

Mur. Merc. gr iiij. Alcohol. ℥j. M.
To apply to ulcers.

account for Cancers happening oftner in the ~~former~~ latter than the former when the virus affects the humors of the whole body, it is occasioned by long continued, neglected, or ill treated, local or partial Cancerous Tumors, Cancerous and venereal ulcers have often been confounded, by Physicians venereal ulcers assume various appearances but in the Breasts resemble cancers most, venereal ulcers are of 3 kinds first are cutaneous, purulent ulcers with white or yellow sloughs like fat Bacon, there is a hardness generated about the Nipple sometimes bloteches with fistulous ulcers, these are attended with little danger, being the effect of recent infection the second kind are the gangrenous venereal ulcers these corrode and destroy the surrounding parts and may be distinguished by the softness of the Tumor A case of this kind happened in the breast of a woman about 40 years of age, the cavity in the ulcer was large enough to admit a Clam fish, of a reddish yellow colour with hardness of the Glands but smooth Edges, this was cured by a strong solution of corrosive Sublimate (Dry 4 grains to an ounce of Spirit-of wine) with which the ulcer was washed and covered with lint wet with the same, and a sticking plaister and without the use of any other remedy either internally or externally, but I think

it best to use some mercurial preparation internally at the same time the third species of venereal ulcers are known by a hardness on the periosteum of the Ribs a case of this kind which happened to a Man of 40 years of age will illustrate the nature of the disorder and the method of cure, it began with a small tumor of the size of a Hazlenut, and in a few weeks had increased with great pain, one half the Breast being indurated, yet the Skin not discolouered by the use of the solution of Corrosive Sublimate externally and internally the pain and swelling was removed in 4 days, except the original tumor, Cerrifrisses wet with the solution being inconvenient the unguentum Mercuriale was substituted, after some time it degenerated into a fistulous ulcer, and was cured by a preparation of Lead great care is necessary in giving Mercury in these diseases before we are certain they are not Cancerous, as the consequence of a Mistake may be irreparable, Cancer of the tongue seldom happens, but may be distinguished by the hardness, venereal ulcers are soft of a yellow red or white colour internally on the tongue there appears some brownish spots, tending to mortification a case of this kind happened to a young gentleman who was supposed to have a Cancer on the tongue hemlock was used for some time to no advantage

one fourth part of the tongue was lost, the colour a dark bacon
soft and not painfull. his speech was entirely gone, from
these appearances it was judged to be of the venereal kind
(the patient confessed he had twice been affected with that
disease but not within several years having felt no
symptoms yet and being as he thought radically cured)
This patient was cured in 3 weeks by pills of Callomel
and solution of Sublimate applied to the ulcers on first
hence we learn that it is of the utmost importance
rightly to distinguish between these diseases, for as
certainly as Mercury cures the one, it aggravates the
other Cancers in the lips may be distinguished from venereal
ulcers by the former coming on slowly, by the hardness by
the dark red Colour and the nervous papilla of the lips
being elevated and appearing like Bristles, sometimes
like points these are the pathognomonic signs by which
the Cancer may be known when it breaks the edges
become excessively hard and irregular and sometimes
assemble horny substances the venereal are puffed up
with soft Edges and increase as much in a few weeks
as a Cancer would in as many years, all watery
dry tumors or scaly blotches are to be suspected
as containing the Cancerous virus and ought to
be timely extirpated or altogether neglected from what

I have said of the nature, symptoms and different species of Cancers I think you will be able to distinguish them from venereal ulcers but least you should find a difficulty in some instances from their great variety of appearances I shall add another mark which will infallibly determine viz cover the ulcer with callomel and lay a sticking plas-ter over it- let it remain 12 hours if it is relieved by this application it is a venereal ulcer if not it is a Cancer Cancers have been cured by Arsenic but I do not think it certain in all cases and doubt of its safety in any Plunkets powder for the cure of Cancer which you will find in the Edinburgh medical Essays has Arsenic for its Basis, Arsenic given internally or applied externally excites various spasmodic affections particularly of the Eye which it renders paralytic —

Lecture 35th

Belladona is a plant of a virulent nature it has been employed for the cure of Cancers both internally and externally in Decoction but like the Cicuta does not always succeed particularly when employed externally there is a case related in Dr Cullens Materia Medica, where it was used and produced vomiting of Blood, these were of the Cancer Scrophulous and in this species only will internal remedies of any kind be of service

Hyosciamus

Nicotiana

Laurus Cerasus

Tea & Coffee

Henbane or Hyoscyamus this is a narcotic plant producing symptoms similar to drunkenness the bruised leaves boiled in Milk Externally applied are of use in painfull tumors it has been used in various internal disorders in Dysentery I found it usefull it removes the pain and Tenesmus without checking the discharge it is best given in extract from one grain to two at a dose. . . . Hemlock possesses an acrid volatile stimulating and odoriferous quality it is narcotic and Nauseous to the taste the smoaking of Tobacco has been found usefull in cases of habitual costiveness and periodical Hemorhages have been prevented by it but it particularly of use for Clysters, the smoak of which may be injected by a proper apparatus into the Anus, in Colics, Hernias and Tympanites tobacco and vinegar have been used to dispers Tumors in the Hypocondrium and in Decoction to foul ulcers but should not be applied to recent sores, internally it is pectoral but should be prepared by long boiling that its most volatile and stimulating parts may be evaporated. Lauro Cerasus is found to be a strong poison to Man and Beast. Of Tea and Coffe Tea is possessed of sedative and narcotic properties particular when fresh the bad effects have been unjustly ascribed to the warm water, Green and Bohea tea are the produce

Saffron —

Antispasmodics

of the same Tree the first is gathered early in the Season the other later, Coffee is possessed of an Empyreumatic ~~quality~~ &c, but its nature is changed by our manner of preparing it; it may be useful in Spasms but not in dyspepsia I attribute the frequency of nervous diseases to ~~the~~ the free use of Tea and Coffee

Opium its medical vertues are not ascertained some say it has none, while others suppose it a Medicine of superior Rank and efficacy in the usual dose it is of no consequence, given in large quantities it raises the Spirits, but the only use I think it of in Medicine is to relieve vomiting in Children by applying it to the Stomach. — Of Antispasmodics

by spasm is meant a simple contraction of the moving fibres, by convulsion we mean repeated contractions, by antispasmodics those remedies that tend to remove those contractions, of these are called Gums which are particularly used in Hysteric diseases are so intricate and its symptoms so various imitating almost every disease, I shall endeavour to explain and point out their peculiarities before I proceed to the use of Medicines for their cure it is a disease consisting of nervous affections and spasms of the Intestinal Canal and not always confined to the fair sex as Men are sometimes attacked with a

a real Hypotenic disease, women of particular habits and temperaments and at particular times of life are most subject to this disease, those that are naturally inclined thereto profess great irritabetity and illabetity have a high sense of both pleasure and pain, some have a a particular Idiosyncrasy in their constitutions being particularly offended by particular food and odours, as Fish Milk &c, this disease is not confined to the delicate, as the more gross and virtie often are attacked thereby, particularly young women and barren wives, it is often hiditary comes on most frequently from puberty to the total stoppage of the Menses, but this not without some exceptions of it attacks some younger and continues with others later than those periods the occasional causes are as numerous as they are various that is violent Emotions of the mind and mental affection Anger, Fear, Rage, disagreeable sights the recollection of any thing frightful, by perfumes some by sounds and by strong and sudden lights the suppression of evacuations as the Menses Lochia and perspiration, Cold taken when warm debility Plethora watching strong Cathartics repulsion of Eruptions Scirrhus of the Uterus

and every thing that occasions irritation, of the Hysteria and excess of the disease, the Symptoms are innumerable and seldom alike in two Subjects it generally begins with yawning stretching as sense of Cold and Chillyness shifting from place to place succeeded by flushness of heat and pain occupying the Back, Urine is limpid and clear as water and in large quantity Sometimes a sensation like a Ball is felt passing and repassing, tending to the Diaphragm, and often fixes in the Stomach, constriction of the Fauces so that neither Ais nor glysters can pass, difficulty of respiration palpitation of the heart, dry convulsive cough ringing in the Ears fainting, sometimes the Ball arises in the throat, with Tumor in the fauces as if drawn together with a cord the pulse is low and often imperceptable the voice is lost the countenance is swelled is agitated with convulsions and sinks as it were in a Sleep at night begins to recover with long sighs the senses and judgment return with the voice some after being often convulsed fall in Paraplegia ~~Hemiplegia~~ and sometimes Catalepsy —

Lecture 32d

The Hysteria is sometimes periodical with a dry cough, is often complicated with other disorders and have different appearances and durations the more violent they

attack the sooner it cures, but generally return on the slightest occasions particularly at the menstrual period the Hysteria and Hypocondriac diseases have symptoms common to both yet there is a real difference and symptoms peculiar to each those that are subject to these diseases differ in temperament and the Hypocondriac generally attacks the Men chiefly those of Melancholy Tempers and dispositions sedate and reserved, Costive and troubled with piles and in the decline of life, seldom radically cured the symptoms in the intestinal canal are the same in both diseases only that in the former the symptoms are more violent and more purely spasmodic the moving Ball, constriction of the fauces and contraction of the Navel more occurs in the latter the hypocondriac are always gloomy or melancholy but possess sound judgment and can reason well, in the latter, the symptoms seldom extend farther than the Alimentary canal, both may be complicated together, and change from the one to the other the paroxysms are seldom fatal the danger is to be estimated by the manner in which the vital functions are affected by repeated paroxysms all the functions are impaired the natural particularly suffer from which proceed numerous difficulties in the

in the cure the indications of cure in the Hysteria are three
first to avoid the occasional causes second to mitigate the
symptoms third to prevent a return of the paroxysm the
occasional causes may be either Transitory or continual
the former are all sudden and violent passions of the Mind
the latter any kind of Stimulus applied to the nervous
system, both of which are to be carefully avoided during
the paroxysm if the symptoms are moderate there will
be little occasion for medicine but if severe we must
give the most speedy relief if it arise from a suppression
of the Menses and accompanied with a difficulty
of respiration Bleeding may be usefull and other
remedies for restoring that necessary discharge but in
this disease we must at all times bleed with caution
and in small quantities as a palliative remedy
only if the paroxysm is attended with convulsive
contractions sedative and antispasmodic Medicines
are indicated the weaker and milder Remedies are
first to be tried if these fail we must have
recourse to the most powerfull heating acrid and
stimulating Medicines are to be avoided, Medicine
should be given in the beginning of the paroxysm
in the fit volatiles externally may be employed
smoking of feathers cold water may be thrown into

the face in case of Syncope, Blisters, Glysters, Emetics,
Sternutatories and other Stimulating Medicines must be used
the strongest Sternutatories are not proper in case of fulness
and and distension of the Countenance the best remedies
in this case are antispasmodics, as Opium, Camphor,
Ether, volatile Alkali and the fixed Gums and their various
combinations, but for correcting the predisposing causes
the Mobility and instability, a proper regimen and
mode of life is the most effectual, by food that is
nourishing and easy of digestion, and taken in small
quantities hunger and fulness are equally to be
avoided also salt Meats and ascescent vegetables, milk
if it agrees with the Stomach is the best diet, Toast and water
with a little Spt. is the best drink cold dry air is useful
avoiding being confined in small apartments, sudden
transitions from heat to Cold the hot rays of the Sun
the Dews of the Evening and the heavy exhalations of
the Morning, exercise should be taken, riding on horse
Back, beginning moderately and increasing
as the strength will permit not after a full meal
neither should it be continued till the patient is
fatigued the Mind should be kept chearfull the natural
secretions and excretions should be particularly attended
to the Stomach an Bowels should be evacuated by

gentle Emetics or Cathartics before the exhibition of any other medicine calculated to cure the disease.....

Lecture 33..

In the cure of the Hysteric Disease three classes of remedies are useful to diminish the too great irritability and Mobility, and remove the Atonia on which it in some measure depends the 1st are of the antispasmodic and narcotic kinds, the third are astringents and Tonics the former are palliative remedies and serve to abate the violence of the Symptoms during the paroxysm but the but the latter is the radical cure, if it is periodical, sedative and Antispasmodic Medicines should be given before the fit is expected of Sedative Medicines Opium is the first and of singular service in the cure of this disease of Antispasmodics volatile Alkali, Camphor, Spirits Ether, and the fetid Gums are the best but a radical cure is only to be expected from a course of astringent and Tonic Remedies with a proper regimen and exercise the too great irritability and mobility is owing to relaxation and debility hence the use of Astringents which I told you when upon that head, not only operate upon the Stomach and parts to which they are applied but strengthen the system in general and thereby lessen the irritability they should be given in the interval

Gum: Assafœtidæ in Hysterica:
Solution Gum. ℥ss in Aq: fontan ℥viij. —
dose Mag. Cretæ. pro re natâ

of the paroxysms but caution is necessary in case of plethora
the peruvian Bark and Steel combined are the best remedies
of this Class if no peculiarity of Constitution forbid their use they
should be given in small and repeated doses, avoiding
purgatives the Cold Bath is here a dose and one of the
most effectual remedies, used in the Morning medicines
must be varied according to the symptoms of the disease
and in proportion to the strength and variety of
constitutions, Emetics and Cathartics are doubtfull
Remedies violent affections of the Mind such as Terror, have
been known entirely to cure this disease but a very
accurate judgment is necessary to determine when it
may be properly employed as an antispasmodic
Assafetida has long been esteemed usefull and universally
employed in Hysteric complaints it is a good antispasmodic
Diuretic Deobstruent and expectorant, given from 10
to 15 grains at a dose Spt. is the best menstruum
but here we are limited in the dose, when the digestion
is weak taken in substance it remains in the Stomach
a long time undigested I therefore generally give it
in Solution with water ℥ss of the Gum to ℥Bo of water
the dose a table spoonfull If we want it to act immediately
and as a certain antispasmodic, more water must be
added and a table spoonfull taken every 2 hours or as the

Gun Cannon

Vol: 1st.

stomach will bear it. In Colics the solution of Asafetida may be given in Glysters with 50 or 60 drops of Laudanum Asafetida has been employed of in fevers particularly of the nervous kind (but I think there are other antispasmodics better calculated to these cases) it has been recommended in the Cattarhus sanilis for its diuretic quality and its singular power of promoting insensible perspiration for which purpose no medicine answers better as in this disease the humors formerly secreted by the skin are thrown upon the lungs producing a cough and therefore the best remedies are such as increase the insensible perspiration, Galick has been used with success for the same purpose and small doses of Ipecacuana will produce nearly the same effect; with flannel worn next the skin friction &c Asafetida is a usefull medicine in disorders arising from worms it is Emenagogue here it operates by its stimulus upon the uterus which is communicated to the uterus something similar to the effects of Aloes, Gum Amoniac is a weaker antispasmodic but stronger pectoral, the Lac Amoniac is often used when there is particular aversion to Asafetida the volatile Alkali is a powerfull antispasmodic and stimulant it is particularly usefull in the last stage of nervous fevers in Boluses of 5 or 6 grains at a dose

every 2 hours if it is accompanied with Diarrhea 1/3 of a grain of opium is added to each dose if with costiveness a small quantity of Tartar Emetic is joined it is employed in the most violent Spasmodic diseases and without heating for instead of quickening it lowers the pulse The volatile Alkali is a most powerfull stimulant upon the nervous System but not upon the system of Blood vessels its antiseptic qualities have been established by Dr Pringles Experiments I have always found it usefull in Enteritis nervous fevers and in the last stage of inflammatory fevers as in pleurisy, when the vis vita was very weak or there appeared any tendency to putrefaction the volatile alkali is an excellent remedy in Colics whether accompanied with flatulence or not if the pain is severe it may be combined with opium in wandering pains the Volat: Alkali with opium is usefull together with Sinapisms, Wine &c Castor has been employed for the same purpose as assafetida and often combined with it but the Medicine is not the better and is only used where assafetida is disagreable, 15 grains may be taken at a dose. . . . . Musk is said to be an antispasmodic and may be given in doses of 15 grains of musk and cinnabar was the famous

East India specific prepared for the cure of the Hydrophobia but we have reason to think it ineffectual...

Oleum Animale is said to be antispasmodic this has been recommended by the German Physicians for the epilepsy it is not to be procured and therefore not used

Ether is also an antispasmodic and may be taken 50 or 60 drops at a dose in water on nervous headachs it is usefull applied externally to the head in cotton and covered with a Bladder to prevent its evaporation

H Succinate, British and Harlem oils are employed with success in flatulent Colics but not where symptoms of Fever exist

Lecture 34th

The next substance which comes under our consideration is Camphor which is medicine of such active properties and extensive use as to deserve particular attention the different opinions which are held respecting its virtues afford a striking instance of the little progress of the Medical Knowledge, It will be sufficient for us to ascertain what are its effects and in what disease it is proper it is a substance sui generis not to be imitated by Art it possesses a volatile inflamible stimulating and antispasmodic quality it is soluble in Spirits and Oils but not in water, it concretes from ~~very~~

different from every saline substance the plant from which it is produced grows spontaneously in the East Indias of the species of Laurel and something similar to our Sassafras and Bayberry in smell and taste taken internally it produces heat of the Fauces and Stomach if applied externally to any part deprived of its cuticle, it produces pain and inflammation when to a part already inflamed when too great a stimulus was present it increases it, its operation internally is different by Dr. Munros Experiments on a frog it is proved that it lessens the quickness but increases the strength of the circulation Hoffman gave ℥ss of Camphor to a person in health without producing heat or thirst, Poteau gave ℥ss to a woman in a violent Colic in half an hour after the pains abated and shortly after entirely cured but the patient became pale with a coldness of the Extremities afterwards the natural heat returned without sweat gradually the patient fell a sleep and was entirely cured the following fell under my own observation a Gentleman took 30 grains of Camphor for an Experiment and felt no alteration for 2 hours when a nausea came on with vertigo confusion of Ideas and loss of Memory Straining to vomit but discharged nothing loss of strength particularly in the lower extremities

very unable to walk he drank warm water but without
any effect he then fell into a sleep which lasted 3 or 4 hours
and felt quite well afterwards he took at another time 10 grs
at dose repeatedly it produced sedative without irritation
another person took ℥ss of Camphor and applied a thermom-
eter to his stomach in five minutes the heat increased
19 degrees in three quarters of an hour the heat was the
same but the pulse lower, then came on a vertigo and
confusion of ideas, went to bed lay composed some time
then attempted to vomit was strongly convulsed after
a while began to recover the pulse now beat 100 in a
Minute, Cold water applied to her head and hands
afforded some relief warm water produced vomiting
and discharged some of the camphor the head and
Memory was much disturbed in the morning the pain
of the head was gone but the confusion lasted for four
Days the heat here arose only from the stomach it
therefore appears to be both sedative and refrigerating
it does not make respiration difficult nor occasion
an accumulation in the vessels it does not produce
the heat of stimulants nor the usual effects of sedatives
therefore we shall class it among the antispasmodics
its diaphoretic and penetrating qualities are
established by long experience it is evident that given

in a common dose it does not affect the system but by relaxing the vessels of the surface without diminishing or increasing the action of the heart hence it produces sweat if we wish to increase the force of the circulation this is not the proper remedy it is antispasmodic and said to be antiseptic it preserves animal substances in the proportion of 300 to one over common Salt we hence conclude that Camphor resists putrefaction in both Dead and living Bodies its power is exerted immediately without having time to mix with the Blood it acts therefore on the nervous system on account of its antispasmodic virtues it has been used in Hysteria and Hypocondriac disorders when purely spasmodic it is useful it has been used in Mania in doses of ℥ss but no medicine succeeds always it has been recommended in Epilepsy but is not well calculated for the cure of this disease it however sometimes succeeds it has been chiefly employed in the cure of fevers as an Antispasmodic in nervous fevers particularly useful if given in large doses in all low fevers Pitcairn an Eminent French Physician who presided over a Lying in Hospital says that the women in Child Bed were attacked with violent Colic pains, and fever that in those that died they found the Stomach and sometimes the Intestines and uterus inflamed

and of a gangrenous appearance (which is the puerperal fever described by Authors) he gave Camphor 5 Grs at a dose in Syrup and oil to the amount of ℥j in a day and found it entirely removed the symptoms, he says that it is not proper in Phlegmonous, but useful in Erisipelatous inflammations these are difficult to be distinguished, particularly when seated on the internal parts in our practice we use camphor in all cases of external inflammation with equal success the Phlegmon is seated in the cellular membrane the Erisipelas in the Rete Mucosum, Camphor is useful in obstruction of the Menses, from spasmodic constrictions it has been used and strongly recommended for a Gonorrhea and in every stage of the venereal disease if it is proper in inflammatory fevers it must also be proper in the inflammatory state of a Gonorrhea but its use is here doubtful camphor is given for nocturnal pollutions and similar Emissions without erection. I have known it of use in the evening as an anodyne with Chalybeats in the day. I have given it with success in the last stage of a dysentery made into Boluses with mithridate and in fevers from 5 to 8 grains at a dose every 2 or 3 hours with 1/6 of a grain of tartar Emetic it is best given in Boluses

and should be first dissolved in Spirits or oil the smallest dose should be 5 grains and may be increased to 15

Lecture 35th

We come now to consider those Medicines that act on the fluids there are certain diseases in which the Blood and fluids are vitiated and our indications of cure are to restore the the fluids to their natural state, as in the Scurvey, here regimen is required as well as Medicines, our fluids may be primarily affected and thereby produce disease but this is not so frequently the case as has been supposed, Antiseptics are such Medicines as act first by increasing the proportion of the fluid parts secondly by diminishing the Cohesion of the parts of the Blood Cold water produces a stimulus to the Fibres externally applied and has the same effect when taken into the Stomach and by a particular determination to the Skin promotes sweat and checks vomiting in the cold stage of Intermittents and in every case where the saline draughts are useful for that purpose in warm Climates cold water is used in inflammatory fevers but cannot be proper in Cold in all the nervous and Malignant fevers it is the best drink, warm water is a diluent and produces sweat by its relaxing qualities as a solvent promotes digestion and by its bulk

increases the peristaltic motion of the Intestines Often order a Tumbler of cold water in the morning to those of weak digestion who are subject to the flatulencies and Cramps in the Stomach with the best effects and altho it may be at first disagreeable, yet by custom becomes familiar it increases the circulation and promotes every secretion prevents plethora and the diseases arising from it from this account we may conclude that water is both a diluent and attenuant and the only one.

Alkaline these have been supposed to be attenuants from their effect on our fluids when out of the Body but several circumstances render this opinion doubtfull first the acid they meet with in the Stomach decomposes them second they must be taken in their caustic state and then they will be detected and rendered Mild by the fluids in the Stomach Quick Lime has been esteemed an attenuant upon the same principle but we find it usefull where attenuants would be hurtfull it acts as an astringent and absorbent in Dysentiri it is used and corrects and strengthens the weakness of the Kidneys, which by and under secretion produce Calculi but does not dissolve Calculi when formed, Lime water is usefull in in relaxed habits of weak digestion and in the

flour albus, and dysentery in the latter accompanied with griping pains it should be mixt with an equal quantity of sweet Milk particularly if agravated by ulcers in the Bowels mixed with Milk in this manner is usefull in Scrophulous Ulcers and ulcers of the lungs but we must be carefull to guard against costiveness and in this case begin with small quantities and increase the dose gradually Lime water is usefull in low intermitting fevers and in fistulous & scorbutic Ulcers of the Skin both internally and externally mixed with oil of Almonds it makes a liniment usefull in Burns an scalds when mixed with sublimate is used to wash venereal ulcers with Sacharum Saturni it relieves cutaneous Eruptions Itchings and Cosmepetalous inflammations

Soap is a combination of an Alkali and expressed oils it is often used in Medicine but is difficult to explain how it operates it has been esteemed an attenuant and resolvent its effects are different in different persons, it purges some in small quantities in others it does not hence we suppose it is decomposed by the Acid of the Stomach it is recommended in infarctions and obstructions of the viscera combined with Bitters but is of no great use

when acidity prevails in the Stomach; Soap is useful; it may be mixt with the yolk of an Egg and rendered potatable by the addition of a little Syroup and taken in Calculous complaints but Doctr Huxham says that when long continued it disposes to Consumptions and the most obstinate Dysentaries it is recommended by Dr Fleming as a safe and effectual remedy for corpulency externally soap is used in fomentations and is an excellent remedy particularly in obstructions arising from coagulated Milk it is useful in plasters and Liniments for a Chronic Rheumatism . . . Inspissantia whether any remedy deserves this name is doubtfull. Demulcentia there are Medicines that correct the acrimony of our fluids, Gum Arabac is used in Dysentaries where the Mucous of the Bowels is abraded in acrid effusions on the Lungs and Trachea combined with oil of Almonds and Syroup Gum Tragacanth possesses the same qualities and may be used for the same purpose Mucilaginous Drinks may be prepared from them and be of use in cases of Hemorhage Phycocolla agrees with the other Gums but is more viscid and less proper in Dysentery and other diseases tending to putrefaction Marsh Mallows, Liquorice & Linseed are possessed of the same qualities and do not require

a particular description. Antacida Physicians have supposed that the acid of the Stomach might be carried into the Blood and produce acrids, and therefore prescribed Antacids but it does not appear that there is any acid in the Blood and seldom in the Intestines, but when united with the Bile producing Cholera It is always found in the Stomach which often proves Morbid, and the Medicines which correct this acidity are called absorbent Absorbents Magnesia is more easily acted upon and more readily proves purgative but does not tend to prevent the generation of fresh quantities, it arises from weakness of the Stomach and is only to be cured by such remedies as restore tone to that organ.

Lecture 36th

Errhina are Medicines applied to the inner membrane of the nose producing a discharge of Mucus Errhines were formerly much used but since observations have been accurate; are neglected where they are useful is difficult to determine the substances most generally employed for this purpose are Tobacco Mineral, Oranium and Tobacco the first is seldom used as being too acid the second and third are sometimes prescribed for Rheumatic affections of the Head and Teeth, by their Stimulus they produce a greater secretion of

Mucus in the nose and may thereby lessen the quantity of fluids in the neighbouring vessels and in this way may be sometimes useful and in slight inflammations of the Eyes: Tobacco will produce this effect on those not accustomed to it but by the long continued use of it the Membranes become insensible and the sense of smelling is become insensible diminished this is a curious Phenomenon in our Constitutions that while the membranes are rendered insensible the sense of smelling is not entirely destroyed it affords us also a striking instance of the force of Custom the various methods of using Tobacco are at first disagreeable an Nauseous but those that become accustomed to its use either smoke or chew it without being sensible of any effects from it in Medicine its effects are more sensible and obvious but may also be entirely lost by long continuance, or any other Medicine with Tobacco has been accused of depriving the Stomach of a fluid necessary for digestion but this does not appear to me to be the case unless in Constitutions where there is a want of fluids for as by its stimulus the secretion and excretion of Saliva is increased so the secretions and excretions in the other parts of the Body will be proportionably diminished,

have known it hurtful by its narcotic quality producing tremors and paralytic affections Cigar abacco or Cigarrum is more active than Tobacco and its effects are more lasting it is the Basis of most of the Medicated Snuffs for more upon this subject see Dr Cullens Materia Medica. . . .

Expectorants by this is meant such Medicines as promote the discharge of Mucus from the Lungs they may be divided into 2 general heads 1st those that by their stimulus upon the organs of secretion produce a greater quantity of Mucus ~~is suppressed by spasmodic constriction~~ and may therefore be called stimulants the 2d are antispasmodics and are used when the secretion of Mucus is suppressed by spasmodic constriction, and neither deserve the name of Expectorants in any sense but as they serve one as the other of these purposes Of the Class of Stimulating Expectorants are ground Ivy, Hyssop, Pennyroyal, and Allecampane these all act by their stimulus and are very precarious Medicines, Squills are a more acrid stimulant than the former and are also diuretic and Emetic the vinegar of squills is preferable to the oxymel it may be sweetened with

honey is more agreeable and less nauseous the cases in which Expectorants are generally used are in diseases of the Breast which may be divided into three general heads 1st Inflammations 2d Obstructions 3 Diseases arising from Mucus as different inflammations arise from different causes so the method of cure will be different in Pleurisy the Antiphlogistic Regimen, Bleeding and laxative Medicines the Expectoration is the consequence of Inflammation and is best promoted by moderating the fever by plenty of detecting drinks and the vinum Antimoniale or some other preparation of Antimony in consumptions accompanied with inflammation small and repeated bleeding and gentle Emetics produce better effects than all the Balsams whether natural or artificial and Emulsions in the world they may palliate the symptoms but contribute nothing to the cure and are not to be employed till all hopes of a cure by any other Remedies are lost in Consumptions and other inflammations of the Lungs are always accompanied with a troublesome and tedious cough for these mucilages and sweet substances may be held in the Mouth and dissolved and afford a temporary relief diseases of the Breast arising from obstructions

are different viz those that are Scrophulous and those that arise from Mucus Scrophulous Tumors may arise in the Breast as well as any other part of the Body and require the same treatment by Mercurials, Mineral waters and Hemlock The Cupsilage is recommended by Dr. Fuller as a useful remedy in Scrophula of the Lungs and Consumptions, The Diseases arising from the nerves are the Asthma and is called the Asthma frigida, here acrid stimulants may be employed and in this only as it is seldom accompanied with fever they should be combined with antispasmodics, of the Assafetida Gum Amoniac and Garlick are the best remedies and should be given in large quantities in those diseases of the Breast accompanied or occasioned by spasmodic constriction Opium is the principle remedy it should be combined with squills as Tart Emetic a mixture may be made of ℥ii of Vinegar of Squills ℥ii of Cinnamon water 60 Drops Laudanum a table spoon full may be given every 2 hours and will be of singular service in the last stage of pleurisies after the inflammation is abated and in the last stage of Consumptions but as a palliative only Sialagoga are such Medicines as stimulate the Salivary Glands to

a copious secretion, of Saliva and of 2 kinds vegetable and fossil, the vegetable produce this effect only when applied Externally the fossil act in consequence of being taken into the Stomach Of the Hydrargyrus we must take particular notice as it is the only one that acts in this manner taken internally, this is been supposed to act on the fluids only by its weight but we find it is owing to its Stimulus only for when given in the largest quantities usual the fluids are not much altered from their natural State or instead of being dissolved they acquire a greater degree of viscidity its peculiar and primary operation is as a stimulus on the Salivary Glands when its preparation is very acrid it operates on the Stomach when Mild upon the intestines but in both cases requires a large dose and is then less soluble when given in small doses it is carried into the System proves Diaphoretic and diuretic if very acrid it proves a general Stimulus and passes off by perspiration and sweat if Mild and in small doses so as not to sweat then the Salivary Glands are affected this depends not upon its gravity or any Specific virtue but upon a Chemical property determining its action to that fluid

in the same manner as neutrals by an alliance with the watery parts of the Blood are connected in the Kidneys mercury has the same effect externally applied against of Turbith Mineral vomits and generally salivates immediately this is effected by the Stimulus of the Mercury passing over the tongue Mercury has been said to be septic from the fetor of the Saliva but is owing to the nature of the fluid for we find that when salivation hath been excited by any other cause that the same fetor is observed upon the whole we find that Mercury is a very universal Stimulant and Evacuant, being Emetic Cathartic Diaphoretic diuretic and Salivatory, and accordingly we find it one of the most universal Aperients and deobstruents we are yet acquainted with the vapour of Quicksilver produces palsies and Tremors this has been known to happen from the imprudent use of it internally but is most common among Miners We come now to consider the use of Mercury in certain diseases and first of the venereal disease this is divided into 2 kinds a Gonnorhea and a Pox of the Gonnorhea this is a local disease confined to the Glans penis, but is sometimes communicated to the neck of the Bladder with pain & inflammation

here the internal use of Mercury is of no service it may indeed be added to our purgatives but the cure has now become very simple Dr Fordyce by his Experiments with caustic Alkali found that it dissolved the fluids and thence concluded it would be usefull in Gonnorhea and tried a Solution of it by injection and in sundry cases found it effectual but it should be used in the begining and before any symptoms of inflammation take place and not after the Solution should be so weak as not to give pain on touching it Salt of Tartar answers this purpose as well as any other Alkali. In the common Method of cure the antiphlo=gistic regimen and bleeding, Milk and gentle Laxatives are used injections may be prepared with ℥j of Mercurial ointment added to ℥B Oil of Olives and used twice a day acrid purges are to be avoided and gentle Laxatives used ℥j of Glaubers Salts 3 times a day a dose of Castor Oil or Linitive

Bleed once in 3 days in the Ardor Urina if violent immerse the penis in warm water and for the Cordee use fomentations and Topical Bleeding, the oil we use in injections must be fresh not rancid the inflammatory symptoms being thus abated which generally happens in a fortnight, if the discharge continues astringent injections may be used such as a ℈j of white vitriol dissolved in ℥ij of water the drink should be milk and water solutions of Gum Arabac decoctions of Marsh Mallows & Linseed these by plentifully diluting prevent the irritation from the sharpness of the urine the penis may be tied down in the night in violent Cordee, in my own practice I have entirely dropt the use of injections having in many instances seen their bad effects and trust to the Antiphlogistic Regimen and repeated doses of ℈ss of Salts 16 grains of Tartar Emetic and ½ grain of Callomel this I have found equally certain & expeditious and more safe as avoiding the diseases of the urinary passages which frequently arise from the imprudent use of Injections

Lecture 37th

We come now to the consideration of Mercury in the cure of a confirmed Lues Venerea or Pox this disease appears in various shapes, sometimes

lurks for years before its effects are discovered, it is conveyed to Children from parents who never found any inconvenience from it, the following are the most common Symptoms Bubois in the Conglobate Glands, pains in the Head the Mind disturbed the strength impaired, pustules on the Skin Exostoses on the Periosteum particularly of the Head, Arms, and Legs, phagedenic ulcers affecting the Bones of the nose and palate, the Eyes are affected with inflammation and dimness the hearing is lost or falls a slow fever and death ensues. Mercury is generally an effectual remedy for this disease the simplest preparations are the best, by being mixed with acids it becomes more acrid & stimulating but is not preferable to the quick Silver pill and Ointment if this disease is seated externally the acrid preparations are the best in such cases and where a Salivation is not desired, Van Swieten's Solution or pill of Sublimate is to be preferred, If the internal parts are affected the milder preparations are the best, they remain longer in the System and produce more lasting effects I sometimes give 1/4th or 1/3d of a grain of Sublimate with half a grain of Opium, to ease griping pains (to which the acrid preparations are liable)

and to determine its action to the Skin, this may be repeated with advantage 3 times a day, The caustic Alkali decomposes Sublimate by its stronger attraction to the nitrous Acid and renders it inert consequently it it is the best remedy when too great a quantity hath been swallowed by mistake or otherwise in the cure of the pox we avoid Salivation if possible as we may obtain as much advantage without and avoid all the bad consequences, attending it by the Mild preparations given in small doses keeping warm using the warm bath drinking plenty of different decoctions of the woods to determine the action of the Mercury to the Skin. If Bubos appear they are to be dissipated by Mercurial Friction applied a little below the swelling and not immediately upon it as the Lymphatic vessels of the Glands cannot absorb the Mercury which by being abrasted by the vessels below it which are not in a State of distension will be immediately communicated to it. Kenedy's Decoction and the Lisbon diet Drink have both been known to cure this disease. The Indians cure it perfectly by an American plant of the species of Lobelia Syphilitica, the decoction of which is used both externally & internally

in large quantities if it proves purgative, the dose is lessened the patient uses no Spts, lives on a spare diet and continues the Medicine for 2 or 3 weeks, and is generally cured in that period if it proves obstinate a little of the Ranunculus Sceleratus is added which vomits and purges it has been long doubted whether any vegetable could cure this disease but we find it certain that it is both safely and expeditiously cured in this manner by the Indians. Mercurial Ointment has been employed for the bite of a mad Dog and its use is confirmed by repeated testimonies, Mercury should be given in this disease internally and externally and applied immediately after the wound is received, the ointment is to be rubbed into the part affected & continued till a slight salivation appears Mercury is employed in many diseases, and in general in all Tumors Ulcers, and diseases arising from obstruction hence its use in dropsies which often arise from obstructed viscera, in Ulcers it produces by its stimulus the inflammation necessary to the generation of good pus, Crude Mercury has been recommended in violent obstructions of the Bowels, in large quantities but it is a dangerous Experiment as it is frequently owing to volvulus, the prepare

thinpow which its weight would necessarily occasion must increase the disease if not produce rupture of the intestine these obstructions of the Bowels are of 3 different kinds and require each a different cure first from hardned fæces these require emolient injections, second from spasmodic constriction, these require opium and other Antispasmodics, third from inflammation this requires the Antiphlogistic Regimen and Medicines, Mercury has been employed with advantage in the cure of Yaws a disease common in Africa and the Highlands of Scotland it begins with a pungent pain in the throat difficulty of swallowing, dryness of the Mouth pale ness of the Countenance glandular swelling of the lower Jaw, ulcers in the Mouth Tongue and pallate the Eyes are affected with inflammation, the Ears with pain and disagreeable sounds, Ulcers all over the Body with painfull and intolerable itchings, these do not always happen to the same person, and beside these there are frequently nocturnal pains and Caries on the periosteum there is a very great similarity between the pox and the Yaws the latter is highly infectious and has been known to be communicated by drinking out of a Cup, out of which the person affected

had drank it requires nearly the same treatment as the Pox by mercurials externally and internally with Decoctions of the woods

The Hives is a disease not frequent in Books, but often fatal in its consequences, it is peculiar to Children seldom effects any above 12 Years of age it affects those that are of a full habit its attack is slow with a dullness and heaviness hoarseness but no cough the pulse is quick without flushing of heat, no pain but a dul sensation at the head of the Trachea, there is difficulty of breathing the muscles of the abdomen are contracted, the voice is remarkably shrill the pulse becomes quick soft and small with paleness of the countenance, sweat breaks out upon the face and neck sometimes over the whole Body the symptoms for a while remit but return with greater violence, and the patient is soon carried off during the remission the symptoms do not entirely disappear there remains a peculiar wheezing beside there there often appears, a redness and swelling of the face and sickness of the Stomach upon dissection there is found in the trachea a large quantity of mucus in a fluid State or hardened into a Membrane adhering to the internal

Surface and sometimes extending a considerable distance into the Bronchia this disease is by Doctr Hame called the Croup the remote cause of this disease of this disease are not always to be found but the immediate cause is a preternatural secretion of Mucus which becoming inspissated put on the appearance of a white tough membranous substance All young animals abound with a gelatinous Lymph this is the reason why children are the most subject to it it generally happens in Autumn, it appears to arise from a copious secretion of this mucus which Children either neglect or are unable on acct of Youth to spit up, till an inspiration takes place, the external part dries while the internal part remains fluid, and is continually receiving additions and drying with the Breath, this is supposed by some to arise from spasmodic Constriction of the Lungs but this cannot be the case, as the effects of Spasm appear suddenly and disappear in the same Manner are accompanied with a plentiful secretion of a pale limpid urine which is not observed in the case of Fevers, in Spasmodic constrictions the secretion of mucus is entirely suppressed in the Fevers the rattling of mucus may be constantly heard, and is generally

Mortal spasmodic constrictions are generally relieved by Bleeding and antispasmodic remedies and the symptoms abate suddenly, this is not the case in the Fever the occasional causes are a moist atmosphere and a full habit the predisposing cause the weakness of the weakness of the Stomach and whatever tends to relax the System producing a preternatural secretion of Mucus as relaxation of the urethra produces Gleet it will be necessary to take notice that there are 2 stages (in the first which continues 3 or 4 Days) Bleeding may be used in the plethoric to lessen the difficulty of breathing and send the circulation more easy through the Lungs here also purges of Callomel should be given these act by their Stimulus upon the Glands of the intestines increasing the secretion of mucus in one part and diminishing it in another, the dose should be large

Lecture 38th

I told you in my last Lecture that in the first stage of the Fever or Croup, I gave Callomel as a purge and that it should be given in large quantities I have given to a Child ten Months old 20 grs of Callomel in 16 Hours and by that means relieved the Child which otherwise could not have lived 24 Hours

In the second Stage or after the Membrane is formed nothing but vomiting coughing or Bronchotomy can give relief by discharging the Membrane or inspissated Mucus, Emetic Tartar may be used as a vomit in a large dose on account of the necessity of violent Excretions as well as the insensibility of the Stomach and all parts of the Body, Coughing may be excited by steams or effluvia conveyed into the trachea but this is almost useless on account of the insensibility of the parts the fumes of Capsicum answers this purpose best, Bronchotomy does not always succeed (for the Membrane or inspissated mucus is most frequently situated below the Glottis) but is to be tried dangerous diseases require dangerous Remedies there is another disease something similar to this which is produced by spasmodic constriction of the Lungs which has induced some to suppose the Hooping to be owing to the same cause it may be distinguished by the following symptoms, it attacks Children suddenly, does not remain long and is easily removed by Antispasmodics or Laudanum in this there is no mucus in the Trachea but is entirely Spasmodic —— The next Class of Medicines of which we shall treat is Emetics

of their manner of operation this Dr Cullen has treated in so masterly a manner that I shall entirely refer you to him for information on this subject, of the different substances employed as Emetics the principal are the principal are the antimonial Emetics, Crude Antimony is composed of a Regulus combined with Sulphur some have thought this sulphur possessed of peculiar properties but it does not appear to differ in any respect from common sulphur the medicinal properties of the antimony residing in its regeline part this regulus cannot act upon the Body unless converted into a saline substance with an acid, Crude Antimony therefore is inert unless it meets with an acid in the Stomach Emetic wine depends upon the strength of the acid, no preparation of Antimony more certain or effectual than Tartar Emetic, Antimony does not effect the fluids but is confined to the Solids hence its great and universal stimulus but how it is performed we are ignorant but we know that in very small quantities it is sufficient to excite vomiting the Stomach is not the only part affected as its Stimulus is communicated to the whole System by consent

or sympathy if purging is desired it must be given in small quantities and not repeated till the last is past out of the Stomach Tartar Emetic should be given in solution if to vomit if to purge in pills that being undissolved it may not so readily ~~hurt~~ Yet the Stomach its effects are not limitted to the Stomach or to the part to which it is applied but extended throughout the System proving sudorific and Diaphoretic, hence its use in Dysentery not by its general Stimulus but by its particular action on the nerves of the Stomach its principle virtues are Emetic Cathartic Diaphoretic and sometimes Diuretic but has no considerable effects that way unless joined with a neutral Salt the Butter of Antimony joined to Sal Ammoniac proves powerfully Diuretic, some have supposed it to promote expectoration, but in this respect it does not appear to produce any remarkable effects, unless by vomiting when its effects may be communicated to the Branchia I come next to consider its use in particular diseases

Antimonial preparations have been principally employed in fevers, and with so much advantage that so much cannot be said in praise of them

its chief effects are not produced by Evacuation but
by its determination to the surface proving sudorific
in this view it is given in small and repeated doses
so as to excite Diaurea which produces a Diaphoresis
and continues for several hours generally giving
one or two Stools, during its operation the pulse rises
the spasm on the Surface is abated if not entirely
removed these are its effects in continual fevers
it is also given in Intermitting fevers, before
paroxysm and by the Nausea prevents the
accession this it does by relaxing or overcoming
the Spasm restoring the Equable circulation of
the fluids to the Surface, and in irregular
Intermittents renders the paroxysm distinct.
it should be continued till the patient vomits
once who will take twice the quantity in
substance as in Solution Doctr. James powder
is a remedy that has been much used in the
cure of fevers it is a combination of Antimony
with Nitre it is nothing better but less certain
in its operation than Tartar Emetic, it now
no longer exists as Doctr. James is dead without
communicating his secret, therefore all those
powders sold by that name within seven

years past meet be spurious, Antimonial preparations are more effectual in Bilious diseases if they prove gently purgative Sydenham prefers the antimonial wine to any other preparation of that metal, but it is not so certain as an Emetic or Sedative as the Tartar Emetic which is a most powerfull remedy to remove the spasm and proper in every stage of the Disease in Dysentery Ipecacuanha was long employed with great advantage, hence other remedies acting in a similar manner were thought likely to succeed the effects of both were produced by their action on the Stomach and Bowels by Evacuating acrid or putrid Humours but this is not sufficient as the perspiration is generally suppressed and a constriction on the surface of the Body, but they here also act by their Sedative and Diaphoretic qualities the fluids thus checked are determined to the Bowels, by restoring the determination to the Skin the principle Source of the disease is cut off Tartar Emetic in this case is the most powerfull Remedy before Ipecacuana or any other. Vitrium Antimony has been a celebrated Remedy for the cure of Dysentery

and may in some cases be more powerfull than the Tartar but is less certain, depending upon the acid it meets in the Stomach as all metallic Substances unprepared meet, therefore the Tartar Emetic is to be preferred, as in dysentery it gives the fluids a new determination, so also in other diseases, the vitrium has been used in Hemorhages, so the Tartar may be and with advantage by restoring the equable circulation and removing the spasm from the surface (which often takes place) in this case it may be combined with opium, and will be more powerfully sudorific the vertues of both being heightened by the other particularly in the Dysentery in foulness and diseases of the Skin those preperations are most usefull that do not purge, but operate by insensible perspiration, by expelling the acrimony lodged in the Skin, and restoring a regular circulation to the parts, those prepared with an acid are the best whether Combined with Calomel or not by this combination the vertues of both are increased and prove effectual in curing diseases of the Skin and the Lues venerea, my method of giving Tartar for a vomit is 4 to 6 Grs dissolved in ℥ss of water and exhibit it in

in small quantities, Children may take it in this way as well as Adults, Children bear Emetics better than any other vaccination, the frequent use of Emetics tends to weaken the tone of the Stomach On the different effects of Emetics and purges consult a paper in the London Medical Essays.

Lecture 30

We come now to consider other Substances employed as Emetics with respect to their manner of acting what hath been said with respect to Antimonial Emetics will apply here the first is Ipecacuana this is the produce of South America and had long been employed by the Natives for the cure of Dysentery before it was known in Europe, it is quicker in its operation that Tartar Emetic and therefore to be preferred when an immediate discharge is required and may be given from 3 Grs to 3i according to the Age Strength &c to an Adult 2i Grs may be divided into 3 equal parts and given about a quarter of an hour a part it is most proper for Children and weakly people, those that strain very hard to vomit should bind a Napkin or other Baddage round the Abdomen to support and prevent the Muscles from being too much

distended no Liquid should be taken immediately after an Emetic, but after every motion a large draught, which is better than sipping Camomile Tea is better than water for this purpose as it does not relax the Stomach so much and if any remains it proves purgative it is not necessary for children to drink much for the operation of Emetics as their systems abound with Humours Emetics are prescribed to prevent some diseases and in the begining of all fevers not attended with topical inflammation and in the eruptive fevers of the Small Pox unless there be topical inflammation of the throat and universally in intermitting fevers, the best time of giving them if the strength of the patient will permit is immediately after the paroxysm is over when it acts more effectually overcomeing the spasm and at least renders the intermissions more regular, they are also proper after over eating of crude or indigestible food, or a debauch of drinking, but bleeding should be premised in robust patients, and vomiting immediately after, this may be promoted by stimulating the fauces with a feather, acrid stimulating Glysters are also

usefull Vomits in Children troubled with worms give infallible relief, sometimes worms are evacuated by it if not there is generally a respite obtaind till proper vermifuge remedies may be given, To persons who have swallowed poisons 20 or 30 grains of Ipecacuana should be given with plenty of Emollient Drinks, after the operation (if vegetable poison) water acidulated with strong wine vinegar if Opium hath been taken vomits are improper as only tending to encrease the inflammation, the symptoms of which are a Burning heat and pain in the throat fauces and Stomach, immediately after swallowing it, here draughts of warm water and oil, with Cream or fresh Butter should be taken to sheath the parts from the [redacted] particles of the poison, the patient if he recovers should hoe some time on Oils fat Broths and Cream to counteract the tendency of the poison to produce irritation, vomits are employed with advantage in Asthmas whether serous or spasmodic in the Humoral it is best given in small quantities as Gr.^{s} every morning operating as a Diaphoretic, in the spasmodic it may be given so as to produce vomiting Ipecacuana has been employed in

Hemorhages from the Uterus, and Lungs in the
Latter its use is doubtfull yet Physicians do not-
hesitate to recommend Sea voyages for the cure of
Consumptions notwithstanding the vomitting
common in Sea sickness which is more violent-
than that produced by gentle Emetics, and not attended
with any bad consequences in the latter it is useful
by removing spasm and determining the fluids
to the Skin Ipecacuana may be employed in
Pleurisies and Peripneumony to promote expectora-
-tion vomits are not to be given to hysterical women
in the paroxysm during menstruation or
pregnancy, in hernia or those that are subject
to Apoplexy, Cathartics are such medicines
as increase the excretions by stools and procure
a greater secretion of fluids in the Bowels; they
by their stimulus invite a greater quantity of
Blood in the vessels of the head produce or increase
violent Headachs they all act by their stimulus
hence are improper in inflammation of the
Bowels by frequent repetition they promote
the uterine and hemorhoidal discharges Cathartics
are devided into 2 Classes, first gentle Laxatives
second those of the Stimulating acrid kind,

Of the first are Raisins, Prunes, Tamarinds, and Cassia Fistularis, these operate as gentle laxatives without stimulus and may be used for a cooling laxative drink prepared in the following manner take of Tamarinds and Prunes each ℥ij, ℔ij of water and ℥iij of Syrup of Black Cherries or Mulberries this makes an elegant and useful drink in Inflammatory fevers, Manna is little preferable to cream Sugar it sometimes produces flatulencies and spasms in young Children and is nearly out of use, next are all the Bland Oils the castor Oil is the only one used it is a certain and useful laxative particularly in the dry Bilious Colic produced by the fumes of Lead, soothing the parts and in every case of irritation in Colics and Dysenteries it passes unchanged into the intestines hence as purging without irritation is useful in inflammation of the Bowels, in Hysteric Hypocondriac and flatulent cases, it is the best purge in the Materia Medica particularly useful in obstinate habitual Costiveness, Sulphur is a mild purgative but inferior to the Castor Oil Sulphuret exposed to the Air imbibes an acid and occasions griping the

Washed flowers of Sulphur is to be preferred.

Mustard Seed is a gentle purge moderately stimulating promotes the peristaltic motion it should be given in substances from one to 3 table spoonfull in a day.

Soap is an uncertain purgative and seldom employed for that purpose the most substances which we shall consider under this class are the Neutral Salts and first of Epsom and Glaubers Salt there is no difference between these but that, the Crystals of the Glaubers are larger than the Epsom and consequently more pure, their irritation is confined to the Bowels they are usefull to obviate costiveness in fever given in small quantities all Neutral Salts possess a sedative quality and will sometimes stay on the Stomach when every other remedy is rejected by vomit in Solution in small quantities it is the best in inflammatory diseases much preferable to the common neutral mixtures used in these cases, but improper in flatulencies Hysteric and Hypocondriac and in all cases accompanied with weakness and indigestions of the 2nd or acrid purgatives the mildest of these is Allaes a purgative Sui Generis blended with an

inflammatory Stimulus, and by its bitterness supplying the want of Bile, strengthens the Stomach and intestines, useful in Hysteric and Hypocondreacal cases especially if the uterine or Hemorhoidal discharges are suppressed which it promotes by its Stimulus upon the Rectum the dose is from 3 to 5 grains in the evening. Balsamics are purgatives of the acrid kind in particularly the Balsam Peruv, Capaiva and Turpentine, the first is usefull in spasmodic affections of the Bowels, Colica Pictonum &c the two last that is the Capaiva and Turbinthina are usefull purgatives in Hysteric Hypocondriac and flatulent cases, Rhubarb has been esteemed useful in both diarrhea and dysentery in the latter it is not equal to those that operate quicker but in Diarrhea and Chronic Dysentery is used with advantage restoring the tone of the Bowels, it is both purgative and astringent and usefull in the Flores Albus, Pills of Rhubarb and soap are usefull in Jaundice, it is particularly calculated for many Diseases of Children, Folia Senä is a purgative of the acrid kind, given in infusion is better than decoction, but is inferior to most other purgatives. Jalop is the safest and most effectual purgative

of this Class, it is best given in watry infusion, by boiling, its acrid parts are evaporated, and becomes strongly diuretic joined with Callomel it is an excellent medicine in Hydropic Cases 36 grs. of Jalop to 6 grs Callomel may be formed into 6 pills one of which is to be given every 2 Hours, and are generally attended with the most remarkable effects, it should be used in the begining of the Disease before the Strength is exhausted. —

Lecture 40th

Scammony is the next substance of the acrid ~~kind~~ purgatives it is the produce of a plant found near Aleppo the powder is of a brownish colour, in water it becomes of a milky colour it is been long used and recommended as a usefull Hydragogue, it is not violent but sufficiently mild in infusion, in small doses of the same species as our Convalvulus, it comes to us very impure and it could be wished it might be obtained from our own plants We come next to consider the Diuretics these are Medicines intended to produce an increased discharge by urine and hence are employed in the cure of Dropsy previous to these we shall premise a few things with respect to the causes of Dropsy the proximate causes of Dropsy are 1st those that depend upon the state

Dropsy may be owing to excess or defect of action in the arterial system or to a disproportion in the relative powers between the arterial and absorbent systems — for example the power of the arterial system may be healthy consequently the exhalants may throw out the usual proportion of serous fluid but whilst the action of the absorbents may be diminished the serum must consequently collect in the cavities of the body, as the water increases an additional cause is produced to increase the quantity by the pressure of the water on the absorbents. By this pressure also on the arteries of the abdomen, the free passage of the blood may be prevented, hence the quantity through the lungs, carotids, and vessels of the humerus, may impress a physician with the idea of plethora in the vessels and he may have recourse to the lancet, when tapping would give the relief required Cullen.

of the Solids or vapid fluids 2d. those that depend upon
upon the State of the Solids or vessels and first of
those that depend upon the State of the Fluids, the
fluids are liable to be changed by large quantities
of water taken in by which their Bulk is increased
and by the stoppage of evacuations, or secretions as
Obstructions of the urinary passages and
obstructed perspiration, both of which often occur in producing
the Dropsy, the fluids may be increased not only by
the quantity of Drinks, but by improper assimilation
of the food the suppression of secretion is always the
cause but sometimes the effect of Dropsy particularly
those of Urine, again 2d. another cause may be
when the fluids are disposed to recede from each other
when their Bulk is not increased, under this head
we may include Dropsies arising from profuse
Hemorhages, as unnatural discharges from the
Uterus or Hemorhoidal vessels by these long
continued evacuations a large proportion of the
Red Globules is taken off and the remainder rendered
less vitiid Analogous to this is the Dropsy produced
by Hydatides, Of those causes that depend upon the
State of the Solids, the first proceeds from a relaxation
of the exhaling Arteries hence the excretions on

the Surface will be lessened 2d any thing that tends to obstruct the return of the venous Blood as Ligatures Polypi or affections of the Coats of the veins themselves 3d cause is inflammation of the viscera particularly of the Lungs producing Hydrops Pectoris 4th cause is obstruction of the Liver producing Ascites and Anasarca, 5th a venous plethora is a frequent cause hence frequent in old people this may be owing to a want of power to promote motion in the vessels and proper circulation of the Blood the last case may be also owing to a diminished absorption hence it is sometimes relieved by vomits in 12 or 16 Hours a determination of the Skin and tone to the absorbents being restored the 6th and last cause may arise from an obstruction of the Lymphatics this seldom happens the cure must be varied according to the cause therefore no general indication can be given But whether the disease depends upon the state of the Fluids or Solids, diuretics are generally necessary, and of service to procure a temporary relief by mitigating the Symptoms till remedies adopted to the cause may be given towards effecting a cure, Evacuations by vomit and Stool weaken

the Patient more than diuretics of this the fixed caustic of Alkali or Alkaline Salt is the most powerfull diuretic now in use ℥j of which may be dissolved in ℥xx of a decoction of wormwood or Camomile which increase its diuretic qualities and tend to remove obstructions in the viscera something analogous to this is the ashes of Broom which has been much employed as a Diuretic but is nothing better than the common ashes of Oak Wood. all Emetics and Purgatives, particularly Jalap and Ipecacuana by boiling become strong diuretics. Seneka Snake Root, in the different proportions in which it is used proves either Emetic purgative Diaphoretic, or Diuretic, and has been used in the cure of Dropsies, Mustard, Horse Radish and the different kind of Cresses are perhaps the best diuretics particularly in scorbutic Patients they may be used in infusion but the best preparation of them is the Mustard whey. The next Class of remedies that we shall consider are the Antiseptics, but previous to these we shall enquire into and endeavour to ~~find~~ point out the causes of the generation of putrid diseases and here let it be remembered that what is

said of one particular disease of this kind will apply to all the others allowing for the variety of constitutions and circumstances of life, of the particular names of Putrid diseases I refer you to Dr Cullens synopsis they have all the same causes, both the Solids and fluids are affected, and first of the occasional causes our fluids have a natural tendency to putrefaction and are only prevented by vegetable and other food of an acescent nature those that live on Animal food only are subject thereto hence the Humours of our Bodies are more or less putrid according to the food we take this is proved by an Experiment made upon a Bitch whose Milk was either acescent or Alkalescent as the food was vegetable, or animal, impure and bad air is another cause, those of full habits whose functions are performed with vigour are more liable than than others young persons of vigorous constitutions going to the West India Islands are more subject to putrid and Epidemical fevers common in warm Climates than those of relaxed habits, violent exercise hot spiced food and Spirits by stimulating the Solids increase the circulation of the Fluids and may be therefore reckoned among the predisposing causes of putrid

Diseases while the secretions and Excretions are carried regularly the person enjoys a tolerable state of health altho exposed to the usual causes but if perspiration be obstructed, by dews, as a sudden cooling after the person is hot the disease takes place immediately therefore obstructed perspiration may be considered as a predisposing cause particular affections of the Mind produce obstruction of perspiration, as grief Sadness &c all these are trifling compared with a a warm, moist Air, combined with putrid exhalations ~~from stagnant waters~~ moist and warm Air of themselves may produce intermitting but where combined with putrid exhalations from Stagnant Waters, or other putrid Substances putrid fevers are produced, this is proved by numberless Experiments and illustrated by the observations of Physicians in all Ages, the proximate causes of putrid fevers consists in a putrid ferment taken into the Blood or generated in the Body, converting the fluids into its own nature the secreted and excreted fluids become putrid thereby the Blood discharged from the nose or taken from a vein is dissolved, these fevers have been supposed to be contagious, but I think they are only when the person has been exposed to the

occasional causes this is matter of opinion only but it appears to be supported by the case of an extraordinary putrid disease that happened in the Island of Antigua in the year 1763 among the Cattle and Negroes but particularly those negroes that had used the flesh of Animals, infected therewith and not by communicating one to the other only one white person on the Island recovering the Contagion

LECTURE 41st.

We come now to consider the cure of putrid Fevers and as they are similar in their nature and origin they will require a similar method of cure our first indication is to cleanse the Stomach and Bowels the second is to give such Medecines as tend to resist putrefaction, and thirdly to strengthen and restore tone to System Bleeding has been recommended by some but contributes nothing to the cure unless in the begining there be an Inflammatory diathesis in the System and then with great caution, vomits have been generally employed but Docr. Hillary (who has wrote a treatise on this Subject) thinks them seldom necessary but that the nausea and vomiting is better promoted by large draughts of weak camomile Tea with a little of Vitriolic acid added between whiles, Tamarinds

and other cooling Laxatives may be employed but all acrid purges are carefully to be avoided ripe fruits and acid drinks should be used plentifully if a nausea continue Infusions of Mint with Claret may be drank in small doses with the Elix.r of Vitriol stimulant glysters may be used if necessary but care must be taken to avoid a Diarrhea in this case cinnamon may be stewed in Claret and drank, if these pill decoctions of the Bark with Claret may be tried to these roasted Oranges may be added Blisters are recorded by some in these cases and esteemed by others if the disease is local as in the angina whether inflammatory or malignant they are extremely usefull some have objected to their use in putrid fevers from an apprehension of their producing Mortification, but on this account I think they are not to be neglected for they are of great service when the strength and force of the circulation sinks and if a gangrene was produced by a separation of the morbid from the sound parts and the consequent discharge the patients life may be saved the second indication is to resist putrefaction, The Medicine and drinks recommended above may be continued and a vinous decoction of

of the Bark in large quantities if this cannot be retained on the Stomach it must be injected plentifully by Glysters, wine and acidulated drinks should be dealt freely wine whey is an excellent drink as it promotes a Diaphoresis and quiets the restlessness if there is a delirium with a wild look of the Eyes the Head must be shaved warm fomentations and pediluvia of the hands and feet is to be used, in the putrid sore throat, Gargles of honey dissolved in a decoction of Bark with Tinct. of Myrrh and vitriolic acid, and fumes of strong vinegar should be frequently received into the throat. The Patients are generally desirous of cold water and are not to be denied as it revives the patient and often checks the vomiting in putrid fevers when all other remedies fail they have also an aversion to food but it is necessary they should take some to support and strengthen their Spirits for this purpose Sage and Canada may be used they should be allowed plenty of ripe fruits but above all a plentifull supply of fresh air the propriety of this is evident from this observation that however violent putrid diseases are in hot weather they become milder as the weather grows cool

The Bed and Body linnen should be frequently changed, the third indication is to prevent a costiveness, for this purpose the Bark and Elixir of Vitriol should be continued with now and then a gentle dose of Rhubarb to carry off and prevent an accumulation of the putrid collucries in the Intestines, with antiseptic diet, moderate exercise will be necessary as the strength increases, and the cold bath will be of infinite service in bracing the System. Of Blisters we come now to consider the Effects of Cantharides externally applied they by their stimulus excite pain and increase of the Fluids in the part to which they are applied with a discharge of a fluid like Serum or pus, the nervous energy is also increased and a permanent change produced in the circulation of the Blood particularly by diminishing of the Serous parts there are three different kinds of Medicines or substances employed in these intentions viz. the Rubefacientia, second the Epispastica ~~and~~ Vescantia and third the Epispastica Suppuratoria these generally act by increasing the nervous energy and are employed to diminish pain remove obstr to diminish the impetus of the Blood in any part distant from the place of application to diminish the quantity of fluids by the evacuation of morbid serum and

first of the Epispastica Rubefacientia, these are volatile Alkali Mustard seed &c and are employed as Sinapisms these excite heat and some degree of inflammation but from their nature are not extensively fitted to answer these purposes, but however are employed, and may be preferred to the others in cases of Torpor where their sudden action is required, these are best suited to dry spare constitutions where there is a defect in the quantity of the fluids, the second is the Epispastica Viscantia here Cantharides are employed these are adapted to those cases where high changes are required and are principly of use in Fevers and Phlegmatic cases and in acute diseases. The third is the Epispastica Suppuratoria These are Issues or continual Blisters and are employed by way of derivation or to change or diminish the quantity of fluids in particular parts, The Constitutions to which this class is best adapted, are those that are subject to Chronic diseases and in the decline of life the cautions necessary in the use of Epispastics is to guard against the pain and Strangury the Constitutions to which this caution immediately applies are relaxed female habits, particularly those that possess a very high degree of irritability, Of the use of Blisters in fevers

* applied to the side or Breast if in Angina, Pleurisy

In fevers accompanied with pain in the head and Coma they are useful in all local inflammations after Bleeding, in Continual Fevers while the pulse is full the are innocent perhaps injurious but in the decline when the Strength and pulse fails very useful when Subsultus Tendinum happens with Raving from too great sensibility or stimulus on the nervous system they are improper altho the pulse is low at the same time when a delirium comes on suddenly they are usefull better calculated to the constitutions of Children than Adults, as the former abounds with a greater portion of Serous Fluids in the part to which they are applied they are usefull to increase the circulation and attenuate the fluids in the part to which they are applied hence their use in Pleurisy or other inflammatory diseases the pulse is lower on the application of Blisters it is a favourable prognosis, if the pulse rises again and the pain increases they must be renewed and continued as long as necessary, if the Serum is of a yellow or green colour with a fœtid smell, it denotes a malignant and dangerous disease, if the discharge is of the consistence of Gelley, it shews the rescidity of the fluids and that plentifull detersion is necessary if of a pale white Colour, it denotes great debility or want

of Energy in the circulation, and points out the necessity of were they have formerly and often been applied to the Back but they are more convenient and equally usefull elsewhere, applied to the hand they give the least pain, but best when applied to the part affected as near as possible, on the Arms or Breast they should be continued 15 hours, on the Legs 24 on the Head 2 or 3 days as they are peculiarly liable to produce strangury when applied to the Head they should not therefore be applied for 12 or 15 hours after it has been shaved By applying them to the Legs or Back, we seldom bring on a Strangury, but in case of strangury coming on we must use an Emulsion of Gum Arabac ℥ij Barley water one quart or an infusion of Linseed will Answer, but there is nothing so effectual as Laudanum 40 Drops must be given, for the common dose will not be sufficient, also warm fomentations may be applied to the Pubes, and in some constitutions occasioning vomiting Tincture of Camphor has been employed to correct Cantharides but is of no use, To delicate Skins a piece of Lawn or thin Muslin may be interposed between the part and the plaister, particularly on the head Blisters are useful in the Angina whether inflammatory

or malignant, and should be applied as near the part as possible In the inflammatory Bleeding and plentiful Evacuations with cooling Laxatives must be used and by this means is generally removed if the Glands of the Throat only were affected we call it the Bastard or spurious Angina and is not so dangerous in its con=sequences, Emolient gargles may be used, if the bowels is relaxed an astringent decoction of Peruvian or even oak Bark if the fail Roses with Allum is proper In the Angina maligna Blisters are usefull but Bleeding or purging is highly improper and Cordial Antiseptic drinks as wine whey Clarified Decoctions of the Bark and Camomile, Oranges, and Lemons must be used, Blisters are usefull to relieve the Tooth Ach if of the Rheumatic kind but if it occurs in Plethoric or Pregnant women Bleeding should be premitted if the pain is periodical, it must be treat=ed as an intermittent with Bark and other remedies proper in these cases, if the Tooth is decayed and Oil of Cloves does not give ease it must be extracted especially if the membrane round it be inflamed if it is not the caries will be communicated to the Jaw and neighbouring teeth, producing induration Excoriation fistulous ulcers pain in the head and Jaw

till it is extracted Blisters are useful in all cases where Eruptions disappear as in the small Pox, and when ulcers dry up, when Rheumatic pains fly from the Extremities to the viscera Blisters applied to the usual seat of the pain afford relief, sometimes symptoms of this kind affect the Lungs with cough resembling the consumption and the intestines or Stomach like Colics these are all relieved by the use of Blisters and warm fomentations In inflammations of the Eyes or Ears in sciatic pains, Blisters are useful, In the latter spirituous applications are often used but tend to determine it to the Viscera in this case the Blisters should be large and frequently repeated, In case of a Retrogression of the Gout Blisters on the Extremities are the most effectual Remedies if the patient be plethoric first Bled, then Blister when it begins to inflame the parts A Glass of wine and a Bolus of volatile Alkali should be given this generally relives or returns it to the Extremities at the Season on which the Gout usually attacks, any other disease that may then happen will probably, and often is owing to that cause if it attacks the Arms Blisters are to be applied to the parts if the Lungs be loaded with mucus as in a pituitous Asthma Blisters on the breast

and Back, Blisters are usefull in Colica Pectorium, Spasmodic Colics and all spasmodic affections in genera not before excepted in Hemorhages from the Uterus and Paralytic cases in they produce their effects by stimulating the Fibres and vessels promoting the afflux of the nervous Fluid to the part, and increasing the circulation. when the neck of the Bladder becomes Paralytic so that the urine cannot be obtained Blisters applied to the os Sacrum give relief this case is most frequent to Children and old People

Lecture 42d.

In my last Lecture I treated of the use of Blisters they are also indicated in Apoplexy this leads us to make a few observations on that disease it is divided into 2 species first the Sanguineous second the Serous, in the latter the Face and Lips are pale, the pulse is low and small and the Extremities are cold, the reverse of this takes place in the former, in both the patient falls down losing both sensation and motion and sometimes vomits, the attack is generally sudden and is foretold, by a heaviness of the head the tongue loses its volubility, the speech and voice is altered In the Sanguineous all

stimulating Medicines are improper our first indication
are to diminish the quantity of Blood in the Head to
prevent a rupture of the vessels, if this has already taken
place we must endeavour to promote Absorption
Bleeding should be used in the Jugular veins, temporal
Arteries or Arms till the patient faints, deep incisions
should be made in the Back of the Neck Vesicles and
Glysters of Salt and Water should be applied and repeated
as soon as the patient can swallow, a Cathartic should
be given the head should be raised high, and the feet
left depending in order to encourage the swelling of the
Legs, till the action and motion returns least lameness
remain we must here use despatch, it will be necessary
to reduce the Strength considerably below par, a fever
generally comes on, in this we have nothing to do
but keep the Body open those that are subject to
the Sanguinous Apoplexy should live on a spare
diet use cooling Cathartics and gentle exercise
they should never expose their heads to the rays of the
Sun should not sleep after dinner or not long at
any time should not stoop or lift any heavy
weight, hallooo or speak loud in the Periods
the head must be raised as in the other case here
Bleeding is also used but only as temporary

relief, a lump of Sugar, impregnated with compound Spirit of Lavender should be held under the Tongue, and a smart purgative given immediately, The serous parts of the Blood must be diminished by Blisters applied to the Back of the Neck and the head may be stimulated by volatile drops the operation of the purge may be assisted by stimulating glysters, The next class of medicines that we are to consider is the Emmenagogues, These are such medicines as are employed to promote the menstrual discharges of women this leads us to consider the nature and cause of this discharge great have been the disputes among authors upon this subject the ultimate cause and design is to supply nourishment for the fœtus in pregnancy this is no longer doubted but how it is produced is yet disputed it has been thought by some to be occasioned by the influence of the Moon on account of its periodical return others have ascribed it to a particular ferment in the Blood, others to a general plethora, Astruc was of opinion that it was owing to a peculiar structure of the uterus this does not appear to be the case either from dissections or Physiological writings with respect to its being influenced by the Moon we know that they do not exactly return at those periods some

returning at 20 and not till 30 days, and farther if this was the case all women would have that discharge at one time which we know is not the case neither is the opinion of those who ascribe it to a fermentation in the Blood better supported for how could this happen to be excited only at particular times and farther the Blood undergoes no change as the Blood discharged differs in no respect from the other Blood with respect to the opinion of those who supported it owing to general plethora they say that as the fetus was to be nourished in the womb that it was necessary that the mother should be provided with a greater quantity of Blood than would be otherwise necessary to perform the other functions and that this was the cause why women were of a more lax and delicate constitution

This will not do for there are many women of stronger constitutions and habits of Body than Men women who from Childhood have been Inured to hard labour, for instance Country Girls these have their menses regularly both as to time and quantity but I think that the laxity of habit in women generally arises from a Sedentary life. that this discharge is not produced by general plethora from its ceasing a year before the patient arrives at her full growth therefore

no plethora can take place, or if it did we cannot conceive that the loss of 6 or 8 ounces drained off by small quantities could much diminish it; especially if we consider that the quantity of blood in a healthy person is twenty five pounds besides we find that women labouring under a disease that are thereby reduced so low that no plethora can be supposed to exist have their menstrual discharges regularly and in women who have lost a limb and thereby become unusually plethoric, and yet that discharge is not increased which would certainly be the case if it was owing to a general plethora if this was the cause Bleeding would prevent its coming on but we know that the contrary is true having therefore considered and answered the different Opinions upon this subject, I shall now attempt to account for it, by supposing the cause to be a partial plethora particularly of the vessels of the uterus and that this plethora is owing to the habit of Body situation and structure of the parts of that organ, for as the fœtus must be nourished the parts is supplied with a power of sanguification more than would otherwise be necessary for that purpose and to supply waste, when the uterus is not impregnated

the Blood becomes accumulated in its vessels at length the mouths of the vessels become distended, open and the discharge ensues the situation of the parts favour this accumulation it is situated in a large cavity surrounded with soft parts which allow of distension and plentifully supplied with Blood vessels, the Arteries are larger and more numerous than the veins the veins having no valves hence an accumulation is naturally to be expected this discharge generally comes on in the following manner about the 14 or 15 year the Blood being accumulated begins to ooze from the mouths of the arteries and continues for 2 or 3 days when being emptied they again contract, and do not discharge any more till filled again in about 28 or 30 days when the evacuation takes place again with the same quantity discharged which is generally from 4 to 6 or 8 ounces its periodical return is also owing to custom this we know has great influence on our Bodies if we give Medicines to promote it when suppressed we find they are more effectual when given at the period of their usual return if a person be accustomed to Bleed at a certain season of the year a sense of fullness, heaviness, drowsiness, and giddyness

of the Head is felt, at the return of that period or soon after if Bleeding be neglected, so also we may accustom ourselves to go to stool and to make Urine at a certain hour, and thereby to feel the necessity of that time only these are all governed by the laws of the nervous system from what has been said we may conclude that the immediate efficient cause of the menstrual discharge is a distension of the Uterine Arteries and that this takes place without a general plethora the presage of the approach of Menses in a girl by the following signs The Breast grow turgid there is a pain felt in the Lumbar Region the Legs swell there is also a loss of Appetite with paleness of the countenance, these symptoms occur for two or three of the first returns of Menstruation, when they generally return without pain or other troublesome Symptoms and continue till the 40th or 50th Year when they begin to diminish this is the most critical period of a Womans life if they survive this they generally are less subject to disease than Men at that age at about 50 they entirely cease this is owing to the circulation being weaker the fibres more rigid and the nerves less sensible so that an accumulation and distension of the vessels does not take place the inconvenience and danger attending

the stoppage of this discharge is in proportion to the redundancy there are not owing to a plethora but to a change of Ballance which the system at length become habituated to. we are next to consider the diseases attending this discharge these are divided into 3 heads first when it does not appear at the proper time second when it is suppressed and third when it is too copious and then may be denominated a Hemorhage.

Lecture 43th

We mentioned in our Lecture of yesterday that the diseases of the menses were of 3 kinds the first when they do not appear at the usual time 2d when they are suppressed 3 when too copious, of the first when at the age of 14, or 15 years, if the menses do not appear all the symptoms, usual at their approach are gravated, and the patient falls into a Chlorosis the symptoms of which are a dullness, drowsiness, palenes, yawning, sower Eructations, vomitting of Acids, with a continual desire for Chalk coals or any farraceous Substances the cause is first to be sought for as the fault of the uterus particularly in a relaxed State of it. Our Indications of cure are first to strengthen or to increase the tone of the Solids and second to promote this discharge, but caution is necessary as to the manner, Stimulants will be necessary but

we must be carefull in the choice of them as an hemorhag might be occasiond from the Lungs by the use of those that are strong, and excite the vigorous action of the Heart and Arteries, as well as that of the Menses. The following method of cure should be adopted, the patient should live in the country, ride on Horse Back, use Tartarous powders, gentle purgatives and an Animal Diet, by this, tone will be restored to the System and digestion be assisted we may then use Tonic Remedies the Bark and above all Steel the various mineral Waters may be of Service, and lastly the Cold Bath should be employed to complete the cure.

The second disease accompanying the Menses is a suppression of them this differs from the case of those where it never had flowed its remote cause is owing to passions of the Mind as Anger, Terror, grief, Joy and the like to which may be added Moist Air to a plentiful use of Acids but the most common is cold the proximate causes are two first laxity and debility of the Solids in general and particularly of the Uterus, second proximate cause is spasmodic constrictions of the vessels of that organ by the first Viz. Laxity and debility a languid circulation is occasiond and there is a want of force to propel

the Blood through the remote Capillary vessels, hence it is no wonder that obstruction take place in the small vessels of the Uterus the cure must depend upon strengthening the tone of the Solids. In the second Bleeding and Antispasmodic remedies are indicated by Bleeding we diminish the quantity of the Fluids so that if they do not appear we avoid the usual inconveniences of Plethora, Warm Bathing of the Feet should be used for a considerable time as it thereby proves a considerable Stimulus to the relaxed vessels of the Uterus and produces an increased action of the Heart and Arteries it is also particularly useful to ease the pains but it would be safer to Bleed first warm fomentations should be applied to the Pubis, of the antispasmodics commonly used in this case I prefer Opium, I have often known a good dose of Laudanum bring on the discharge immediately when the most celebrated Emenagogues have failed the Patient should use a spare diet and avoid Cold these Remedies should be used at the usual periods of the discharge when this obstruction arises from debility a different method of cure will be necessary we are then to employ such Remedies as strengthen the Solids and increase the impetus of the Fluids for this purpose

Emetics may be employed but not Cathartics, except Aloes that has a particular quality of stimulating the Rectum and of communicating its effects to the Uterus Tonics as Stimulants, are such as Mustard, Bark Steel, and Bitters of all kinds will be usefull Electricity has been known to produce this discharge almost instantaneously, Exercise particularly riding on horse Back are usefull, Mineral Waters may be drun the Diet should be nourishing consisting chiefly of Animal food with the moderate use of Wine, and as soon as it is safe the cold Bath should be used, When this discharge ceases at the usual Period we must submit to the Established laws of Nature but if it stops suddenly all the Evils I mentioned in the former Lecture are to be expected The third disease that I mentioned as attending the Menses is when the discharge is too copious in this case it is not only too large in quantity but often too frequent the proximate causes are first Plethora second Laxity and third Irritation and first of Plethora that plethora can produce so copious a discharge is not doubted as well as other Hemorhages, The pulse is strong and full and the relaxed state of the vessels giving no resistence the Blood easily

Burst their Catamenia, this plethora may be owing to an indolent life and high living together with the suppression of their natural secretions the cause of this Cacity is hard labours, and indolent life, warm Bathing weak and watery diet, the use of Stoves to the feet in Cold weather and warm Pediluvia a 3d cause is irritation occasioning strong Oscillations of the Vessels of the Uterus whence a greater quantity is determined to that organ which produces so frequent and Copious discharges, this irritation may be of 2 kinds first that which arises from the use of Acrid Medicines, too frequent Coition, or the Stimulus of a venereal virus, 2d it may arise from too great a degree of irritability in the System in general, and of the Uterus in particular, those Hemorhages that Arise from parts of the placenta being retained we shall have occasion to speak of hereafter as to the cure of Hemorhages from the Uterus if it is owing to Plethora we must diminish the quantity of Fluids by Bleeding and gentle Cathartics, the patient should use spare diet Cool Air and Rest from Relaxation first by gentle Astringents as Bark if these are not sufficient, Allum must be given in Substance Cloths wet in Cold water

may be applied to the Abdomen, if these fail injections of Cold water or strong decoctions of Oak Bark may be thrown into the Ulterior the return is to be prevented by the use of gentle Astringents and the Drink should be Claret and Water Moderate Exercise must be used as the patient is able to bear it, if it is owing to irritation, the Irritating cause must be removed and the increased sensibility of the part diminished by the use of Opium for this purpose Glysters of Starch and Opium may be employed with advantage If from venereal Virus, or Schirrus of the parts these Diseases must be seperatly attended to, Blisters may be applied between the Shoulders or inside of the thighs being Antispasmodic, and occasioning a greater Stimulus in a different part lessens it on the Ulterior the Diet should be Bland and nourishing the Drink infusions of Linseed, and Marsh Mallows or Emulsions of Gum Arabic after the Symptoms are removed a return is to be prevented by the use of Astringents as Bark and Steel Riding on horse Back and above all the use of the Cold Bath The next Class of Medicines that we shall treat of is the Vermifuges by this is meant such Substances as destroy worms, although

Worms are not themselves a disease yet they are the cause of a great variety of diseases and therefore should be discharged as soon as possible as they are continually increasing in number, and deprive the Body of a part of its nourishment how they are generated in the Body has been much disputed it has been supposed by some that they were produced by the putrefaction in the manner that we see, in putrid animal Substances but I believe they are produced by the same general laws of Nature as well as a Whale an Elephant or any other Animal ~~that the Eggs~~ are taken into our Bodies in very great numbers in every draught of water, and with our Aliment perhaps it may be asked why every person is not affected with them this is owing to the difference of Constitution and Strength of the digestive powers hence we find that persons of weak relaxed habits particularly weakly women and Children are more subject to these complaints than others the Human Body is subject to 4 different kinds of worms 1st the Ascarides these are small short white and pointed their seat is in the Rectum the second is the Lumbricus resembling Earth worms in

in size and shape and are almost white. these are found in the Bottom Stomach and small Intestines. The 5th is the Tenia or Tape worm is flat resembling a tape and of great length, composed of Articulations at the distance of an Inch from each other, each articulation is separated properly like and the power of Extension into a Tape Worm hence the difficulty of entirely expelling this kind of worm for if any part be left it increases and perhaps becomes as long and troublesome as before instances are recorded of them being found 100 Yards in length but it is not uncommon to see them from 10 to 100 feet long. The 4th Species is the Ascaredes Lumbricales these have been often taken for the Lumbricus but differ from them in being pointed at both ends, The diseases occasioned by worms are numerous and various first the devour part of the Aliment intended for the nourishment of the Body hence the rapacious appetite that those experience who are infested with them 2d they form a Vidus which distends the intestines in some places and contract them in others with fleeces and Tumors of the Abdomen 4th these sometimes penetrate the Intestines into the Abdomen and even find their way with great

pain and Anxiety, 5th By their motion and suction in the Bowels they excite irritation (as they move not only to procure nourishment but to avoid what is injurious) hence are produced spasmodic Constrictions, Nausea, Gripings, Costiveness, Diarrhea and many other symptoms which also affect the whole system in a very singular manner, in many instances so as to be imputed to some magic power.

Lecture 44th

The Symptoms by which we may judge of the presence of worms are the following Viz a pale sickly countenance the colour oft changing to red with flushings, a Bluish ring under the Eyes Itching of the nose, an unusual discharge of Saliva into the Mouth particularly in the Morning a disturbed Sleep with Twitching and Starting and inclination to lie on the Stomach thirst in the Morning, starting upright when asleep grinding of the Teeth giddyness of the Head generally a voracious appetite a disagreable fœted Breath Vomiting and nausea pain and swelling of the Belly with a degree of Tension and Soreness, Tenesmus Squeeking a Rumbling in the Belly Abdomen like the Undulation of Water, Diarrhea and sometimes Costiveness, fated faces, leaness altho

plenty of Nourishment is taken, worst as the increase and wane of the Moon the voice fails so as in some cases to be unable to speak, there is an Itching in the Rectum, heaviness anxiety, foolishness, Mania or Convulsions a rigidity sometimes happen over the whole Body with violent Convulsions after this the patient falls asleep and when he wakes complains of nothing every one is not supposed to discover these symptoms some one and some another but some of them are present in all cases where worms exist — the lying upon the Stomach is the most certain after we are assured of the presence of worms, we are next to distinguish what species, The Tape Worm may be known by the following symptoms they give by their section a sense of an undulating Motion like something alive and a weight in feel — in one side with griping pains in the umbelical Region and if the patient voids any of their Articulations, it is then reduced to a certainty that they proceed from a tape worm The Ascarides may be known by an irritation in the Rectum and a sawcyness of disposition, after Enumerating the different symptoms we come next to treat of those Medicines made use of to expell them

which are called Athelmintics there are of 2 kinds
first those that act immediately as a poison by distroying
them second those that act more slowly and which render
their situation too desagreable for them to remain in it
among the latter Bitters have been ranked as wormwood
Rue &c but I do not think them so powerfull as has
been supposed they may be usefull when there is a
weakness and relaxation of the Intestines, by their
stimulus restoring or assisting the tone of the Stomach
and peristaltic Motion of the Bowels but are better after
the use of such Medicines as act as poisons by distroying
them purgatives are usefull and should be of the second
kind these take away the nourishment and render
the worms so weak as not to be able to keep their hold
But are best after the use of those Medicines that act as
poisons, Jallop, Scammony and small doses of
Gamboge are the best purgatives those that act
as Poisons are of 2 kinds viz Mineral and Vegetable
the weakest are Saline Substances Sulphur is good
combined with an acid forming Hepar Sulphuris
the Stronger are Mercury Tin and Iron
Mercury has long been used Boiled in water
is usefull Ethiops Mineral is of no vertue
except what it receives from the Sulphur

and should therefore be totally expunged the principal preparations of Callomel and Corrosive Sublimate Callomel may be given by its self or mixt with purgatives Corrosive Sublimate may be given by its self in Substance Dry in Pills I do not know a better medicine but caution necessary particular in delicate constitutions Copper may be employed but is so apt to excite vomiting that it is not used Tin is always given in powder, and acts as a poison on them all Tin contains Arsenic and is the only quality that it possesses which effects worms, and therefore I think ought not to be used while other Remedies less dangerous and equally efficacious may be had Iron and its preparations act powerful on the Intestines and are much recommended Copperas Sal Martis, or what is equally good is prepared Steel, may be used the latter in large quantities and continued for a considerable time of the Vegetable Athelmintics these are all the fetid plants especially those that have a garlick smell, as onions Garlick and Gum Assafetida these may be given internally and applied externally to the more Stomach and Sales of the fetid these should be given in Substance the Carolina Pink Root,

Bears foot or Helliborus fœtidus & Spigelia are also among the best Remedies for the cure of worms The Carolina Pink Root may be given in powder or infusion the dose to a child of 3 or 4 years old is about 12 Grains given in too large a dose it is apt to produce a vertigo hence I conclude it possesses a narcotic quality The Bears foot, is the produce of the State of Maryland and is the strongest vegetable Athelmintic we are possest of, when we begin the use of it we should give small doses as 2 or 3 Grains The Spigelia Athelmintica is called worm grass is the produce of the West Indias, is much used by the Negroes and is said to be as effectual in curing diseases arising from Worms, as the Bark is in the cure of Intermittents, particularly in fevers and Convulsions of Children arising from that cause, 2 handfulls of the Green or dry plant may be boiled in a quart of water, to one half then strain and sweeten it, a grown person may take one fourth of it, at a dose and repeat it every 4 or 6 hours, Children must take a less quantity in proportion to their age this brings away the worms in very large quantities and produces sleep as certain as Opium, when the person awakes the Eyes are red and swelled but soon disappear

soon after the first dose the symptoms abate and seldom is more necessary. The External Shells of Unripe walnuts are recommended, & I think likely to be useful as an Athelmintick, Cow Itch and Horse hair, cut very fine are used and operate, mechanically, by their sharp points, disturbing the Animalculæ, Every species of Worms require different method of cure, The Asaridey are situated in the Rectum only and therefore within the Reach of Glysters, which may be composed of Saline and Sweet Substances which are always disagreeable to worms and given in this manner, generally dislodge them in the Rectum, nothing is more effectual that quick Silver triturated with honey and dissolved in water and injected in the Rectum. The Lumbrices are to be removed by any of the Medicines before mentioned, and are to be given in the morning fasting, if mixt in milk they will more greedily devour it the Patient should not mix the medicine himself nor smell of it, least the worms be alarmed and avoid it, if after the medicine is swallowed the Patient should complain of pain and Anxiety in the Abdomen or be seized with Convulsions this indicates that they are trying to penetrate the Abdomen, in this case Garlick may be applied externally, the

Patient should abstain from Milk or Salt Meat and Onions for his diet for several days, and take every evening a piece of Salt Herring without drinking any thing after it. when the worms are by this means driven down into the lower part of the Intestines a brisk purge will generally discharge them after they are expelled a gentle laxative should be continued with Bitters to carry of any remaining filth in the Intestines and strengthen the Stomach for this purpose the Tincture of Rhubarb is quite sufficient If worms accompany fevers we must employ such remedies as are useful for both purposes as Camphor & Vinegar ℞ as Camphor ℥ Sugar ℥ij Strong vinegar ℥j this may be taken in such doses as the Stomach will bear and the Symptoms require. The Tenia or Tape Worm is with more difficulty removed than any of the others as they adhere by sucking Tubes with which they are furnished at each articulation the following method should be observed, The patient should live upon Salt Beef or other Salt Meat a week then some of the medicines which act as poisons should be given them after they have descended into the lower part of the Intestines a smart purge of Jallap and Callomel with large draughts of

Cold water which renders the worm insensible and deprives him of all his power of adhesion if the whole point comes away entire it is a sure sign that a is come away 30 drops of Petroleum is used in Egypt in the wane of the moon and a brisk purge ~~after it then~~ are repeated again at the same time if necessary this is recommended as an infallible remedy and that a repetition is seldom necessary Tin is again coming into use as an Alternative

Finis

Valentine Bianc
Lima
Grances Cafa Braccoli

Index

A.

Dol page

G

page

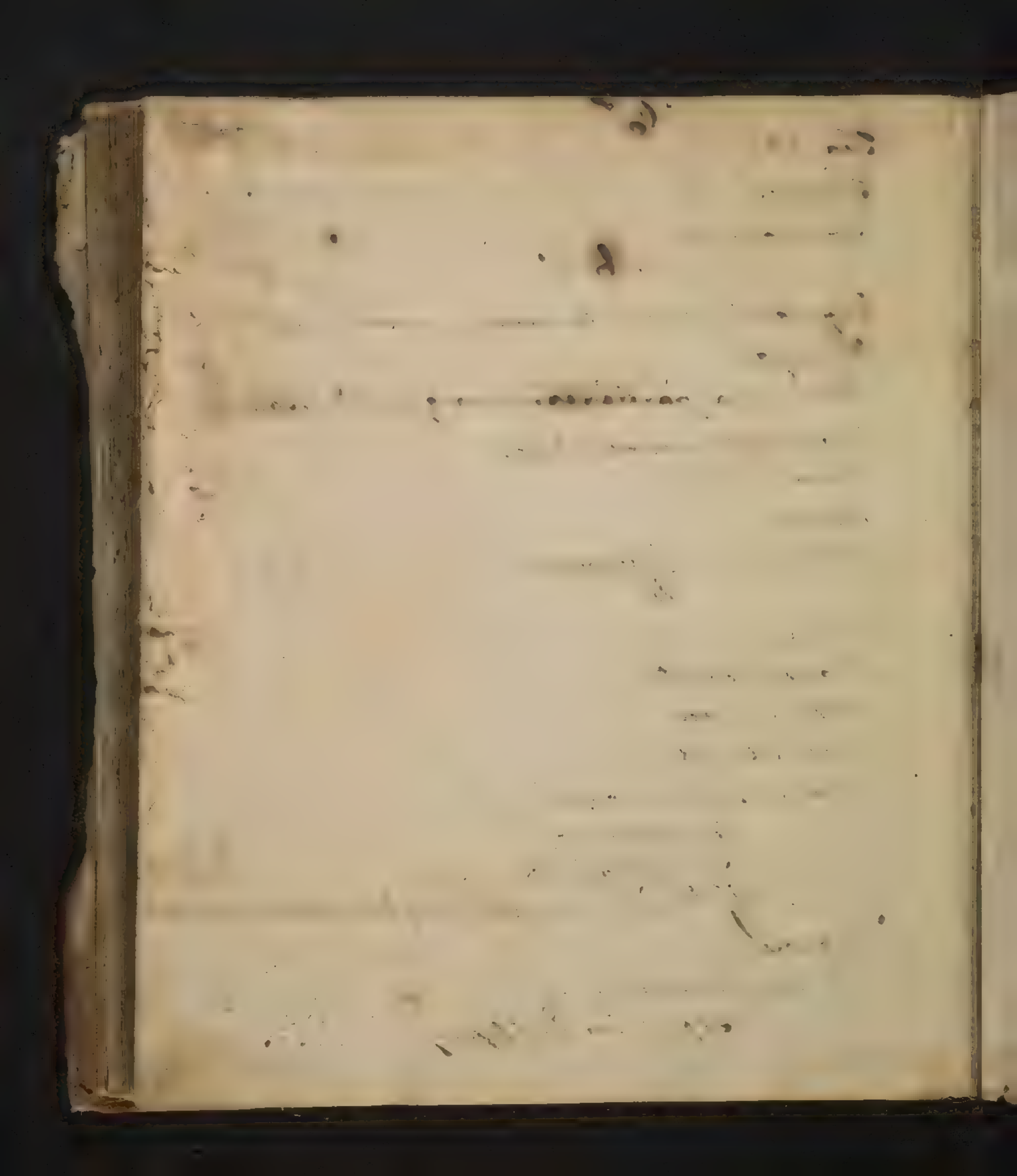
Gum Arabic . . . . . .
Tragacanth . . . . . .
Ichthyocolla . . . . . .
Ammoniacum . . . . . .
Gonorrhoea . . . . . .
Glaubers Salt . Gout produced by Tart 27

H

Hunger theory of . . . . . .
Horse Leek . . . . . .
Hemorrhagy 72
Hyssop . . . . . .
Horse Radish . . . . . .
Hemlock . 27 . . . . . .
Henbane (Hyoscyamus) . 136 . . . . .
Hysteria 37
Harleam Oil . . . . . .
Hydrargyrus . . . . . .
Hydrophobia . . . . . .
Hives . . . . . .

I & J

Ingrivantia . . . . . .
Iron 52
its use in Hysteria . . . 53
against Worms . . . . . .



Lobelia Syphilitica.
Ranunculus Sceleroseus.—

43	2
15	11.50
50	3 —
	1.02
88	2.40
	14.06
60	1.71
	9.44
28	6.25
3	5.50
	3.26
	60.14

[illegible]


WUHN'S
MATERIA
MEDICA